THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
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121 Water Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 145¾.

CITY ITEMS.

Auction Notice.

To-day (Monday) at 12 M., will be sold on the premises, adjoining Glenwood Grove, six acres of valuable land, two brick and five frame dwellings, stable, &c. Three horses, carts, wagons, flats, two rockaways, and a quantity of corn and potatoes. Train leaves Connellsville Depot, Ross street, at 11 A. M. T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The ablest faculty to be found connected with any exclusively female school. Next session of fourteen weeks opens September 12, 1865. Fine catalogues, address Rev. B. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

Medicines.

Just received Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicines, Burnett's Cocoaine, Lubin's Cocoanut Cream for the hair, Lindsey's Blood Searcher, Congress Water, Blue Lick Water, Fresh Soda Water, at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

Those of Our Returned Soldiers

Who may have contracted the fever and ague in the south, will find a perfect cure for it at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

The Pen of the Times.

Miner's anti-corrosive pen. For the counting-room, the study, or the school-room, it can't be beat. Try a card of them and be convinced. A quarter will get you twelve of them.

Kenwood Boarding School

For Boys.—The eleventh academic Year will begin September 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

The Duquesne Base Ball Club

Now plays on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, on the south side of West Common, Allegheny.

The Daily Commercial
MONDAY, JULY 31, 1865.

Santa Anna.

As regular as the beat of time, this famous man reappears in an appeal of some kind to his countrymen. With an intimation from MAXIMILIAN he retired to a secluded part of St. Thomas, some months ago, to wait and watch for the moment when a new revolution should give him employment. He is thoroughly opposed to MAXIMILIAN, and in an address to Mexicans, dated July 18th, denounces him as an enemy to Mexico. We quote the following:

European adventurers formed his guard of honor. The French bayonets are the foundation of his throne, and in the meantime so many see themselves condemned to oblivion, to the contempt of the veterans of independence once the glory of our nation, and now opprobrium of the country for the benefit of the foreign soldiery. Such insults cannot be tolerated any longer. The time has come in which we should exterminate from the sacred soil of the free the farcical rabble who profane the land with their feet, and insult us with their presence.

Liberals and conservatives, forget your fratricidal contentions and advance to the rescue! Let us unite together against the common enemy! One banner covers us, the flag of liberty! One thought alone animates us, that of war and death to the invaders who destroy our towns and cities, and behead our brothers. Mortal execration to the tyrants of our country!

DENIED.—Gen. HOWARD denies the statement that he threatened to confiscate the lands of Maryland planters for ill-treating freedmen. He very properly says that he has no power to do so. The statement, however, gave the disloyal ecratic papers an excellent opportunity to get off a good deal of the old nonsense on the negro question, and they must feel anything but flattered, that their indignation was all for nothing.

Concerning Jeff. Davis, an authentic account says:—He is in better condition to-day than he has been in five months. It will be remembered that a hacking cough seriously affected his throat and lungs during his last days at Washington. It has gone entirely. He has been blind of one eye for many years, and the sight of the other was exceedingly poor of late. The power of his eye is greater now than at any time in ten years. He wears at times the famous green goggles, but not always. Many of them now that there used to be. His hair is changing color, his cheeks, always sunken, are now covered with flesh. His whole bearing has im look fuller and sounder, his physique is in good repair, his limbs are firm, and his step square. Of his mental condition it is more difficult to speak. He is eager for books, for mind food, as he is for the substantials needed by his body. Naturally nervous, years of illhealth have made him irritable. Other years made of absolute power made him impatient, and trouble seems to have made him querulous. But he sleeps like a child, retires early, and sometimes never turns till morning. If the people who write labored editorials about the treatment of Jefferson Davis," said counsel, "could see his appearance with that of thousands who nearly escaped starvation and death at his hands, they would be compelled to keep quiet or change their tune.

PENSION BUREAU.—A large amount of business being transacted under the supervision of the Commissioner of Pensions. In addition to the examination of claims for pensions, which the recent war has created, it is found that the claims for bounty lands have been very numerous. There have been allowed

Under the Act of 1817	28,000
Under the Act of 1847	88,000
Under the Act of 1850	60,000
Under the Act of 1852	12,000
Under the Act of 1855	251,000

There are about 70,000 claims yet unsatisfied. The Commissioner of Pensions is exercising his customed discrimination and ability in deciding upon the various questions as to law and evidence which these claims involve.

"OCCASIONAL," in the *Press*, says: "I understand that Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, is to be here to-morrow to make application for pardon. I am not surprised to learn that accepts his lot, and that he intends to take th ground in favor of the constitutional abolition of slavery, and that he may offer a plan of ored suffrage which will show that he is not nd to the requirements of the times on that ject. Colonel Orr is not a small politician, never was a cuthountite. He could not do at the debased partisans alluded to are doing reclum for the favor of the President, and he sestatingly says that there are thousands of n like him in the other States. Let us hope is not mistaken."

he farmers in Cumberland valley are conting the "oats harvest," and the crop is unmonly heavy. In nearly every instance it is g bound and shocked, which is seldom done n there is an average crop. Hay-making is being pushed forward briskly. On account he early ripening of wheat and rye, in many s hay-making had to be postponed until after harvest. The corn is in a splendid condi, and cannot fail to yield abundantly. Within a few miles of Chambersburg a consid. le quantity of wheat is still in the fields, the vil having injured it to such an extent as to der it entirely worthless. In a few orchards ipple trees are bending under the weight of t thereon, but in many places the trees are en. There will not be an average fruit crop he valley.

ee degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred by vard University upon Gen. George Meade, ted States Army, was in the following s: "Illum exercitus Americani imperam, qui periculosissimo bello discriminee res ue virtute et consilio restituit, Georgium on Meade." Which is translated thus by Boston *Courier*: "George Gordon Meade, commander in the American army who, by alor and wisdom, at the most dangerous ent of the war, turned the tide of victory vor of his country." The graduating class and gave nine cheers for the General, when ame was pronounced by the President.

ERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.—The Commioner of Internal Revenue has decided that dical map is not a "religious tract," within e meaning of the law, and persons peddling the same must pay a peddler's license.

n logs, bored for use as water pipes, are taxable manufactures.

erest paid to depositors by Savings Banks ndered a dividend, within the meaning of the 120 of the law, and the tax of five per should be withheld therefrom and paid to ernment.

"undertaking on claim of a third party," New York statute, is a joint agreement, subject to a stamp duty of five per cent.

LLAN BUSTED AGAIN.—The New York announces that W. W. Story the eminent ican sculptor, has made a bust of General dlan. It is said to be a fine piece of workship, but we doubt whether it is so correct a bust as that gentleman got in November.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1865. NO. 272.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues,).....$1 50.
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Treatment of the Negroes.

Speech of Hon. John Cochrane.

HE ADVOCATES NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

A Severe Rain and Hail Storm.

Destruction of Lives and Property.

RECRUITING FOR REGULAR ARMY.

Burial of the Dead at Andersonville.

Number of Men Raised by the Draft.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 30.

A gentleman who has traveled extensively in the interior and western counties of

South Carolina,

since the close of the rebellion, says that the condition of the negro in that section is worse than when they were in slavery. Their late masters not only compel them to labor without compensation, but treat them with great cruelty. The whipping post is as much used as ever, and the freedmen cannot leave their quarters without passes signed by their task-masters. Under this harsh treatment the able bodied portion of the colored people are leaving plantations for the sea coast, where they will receive the protection of the Government, and where they hope to be settled on the plantations. The women and children are left behind to the tender mercies of the slave drivers, who in many instances refuse to feed them.

He describes the

Suffering Among the Aged and Helpless Negroes

As very great, many of them being systematically starved to death in order to be got rid of. The slave owners are as malignant and treasonable as ever they were, and speak of the emancipation proclamation and kindred acts with contemptuous scorn.

The Sixth and Thirteenth Ohio, and Fifth and Tenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving in the Virginia Department, have been

Ordered to Their Respective States for Muster Out of Service

And ordered to their respective State capitals for final payment and discharge.

Twenty-four surgeons and twelve assistant surgeons of volunteers, whose services were no longer required, received

Honorable Discharges

On Saturday. Among the number were the following: Surgeons H. L. W. Barnett, J. Owen, James L. Stockbridge, N. Bailey, Wm. Hays, I. Quick, Daniel Mecker, A. E. Stroebe, Alexander B. Mott, of Pennsylvania; Z. N. Burke, George A. Wheeler and Conrad Dumfricher, of Ohio, and Assistant Surgeon Chas. Z. Brisbane, of Indiana, Second Lieutenant John W. Tiffany, Co. H, 27th Michigan, has been dismissed the service by sentence of a court martial.

John H. Welch is appointed Register of the Land Office and Edward W. Hunt Receiver of public moneys at Winebago City, Minnesota.

The Speech of John Cochrane

Friday night, attacking negro suffrage, developed an unusual strength of feeling in favor of allowing the negroes to vote, which is the more remarkable inasmuch as hitherto the prevailing sentiment of Washington has been directly the opposite. No speaker has been as much liked in Washington since Wendell Phillips spoke at the Smithsonian. Cochrane was among the first to advocate arming the negroes, and as the colleague of Fremont on the ultra radical ticket last fall was naturally expected to become conservative suddenly.

The Severe Hail and Rain Storm

Yesterday, caused considerable destruction of property in this city and suburbs. In the adjoining counties of Virginia and Maryland, great damage was done to the growing crops, especially to corn, whole fields of which were cut down as with a scythe by the hailstones, many of them being as large as walnuts. Several inches of rain fell in the river by the upsetting of boats.

Returns received at the Provost Marshal's Bureau do not exhibit a very flattering condition of

Regular Army Recruiting

That it is anything but brisk, and deserters are very numerous. Adjutant General Thomas estimates the total strength of the negro troops at little less than one hundred thousand men. The strength of the corps was 110,000 men just previous to the close of the rebellion, but has been reduced by the discharge of regiments whose terms of service have expired. It is a remarkable fact that there are two-thirds less desertions among the negroes than among the white soldiers.

Andersonville Cruelties.

A letter from Miss Clara Barton who accompanied the party sent to Andersonville to inter properly the bodies of our soldiers who died there, and to lay out a cemetery, says the ground for the cemetery has been selected and the work of interment is going on. Two hundred and seventy-six bodies of men who were murdered for venturing beyond or on the dead line in search of water and food, were disinterred in one day. They were all buried on the spot where they fell.

During the week ending yesterday, $3,287,165 in

National Bank Currency

Were issued from the Treasury, making the amount now in circulation over $161,000,000, or a little more than one-half authorized by law.

The Provost Marshal General is having prepared a highly entertaining series of tables, showing the number of men raised by the several drafts in 1863 and 1864.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Steamer City of New York.

The Elections in England.

CAPE RACE, July 27, via ASPY BAY, July 28.—The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool, July 19th, via Queenstown, 20th inst., passed this point to-day, *en route* to New York. The Great Eastern was off Valencia, on the morning of the 19th inst.

The elections in England still absorbed attention there. The liberals had gained eighteen. Mr. Gladstone is defeated in Oxford.

LIVERPOOL.—Sales of cotton for two days were 41,000 bales. The market opened quiet, and closed dull and downward. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn firmer. Provisions quiet and steady. Consols closed at 89⅝@90 for money. American stocks—7 3-10s, 72⅞@73; Illinois Shares, 90@92; Illinois Central Shares, 88@89.

The Great Eastern arrived off Valentia on the 19th. Having towed the steamer with the shore end of the cable to that place.

Mr. Gladstone is now running for South Lancashire.

The Prince of Orange and Princess Helena are to be married.

The cholera in Egypt is decreasing.

Many vessels were damaged in the late gale at the Cape of Good Hope. The steamer Iowa has been raised. The ship William Vail, from Cardiff for Mobile, put into Queenstown on the 16th, with her pumps choked.

Movements of Gen. Grant and Family.

BOSTON, July 29.—General U. S. Grant, wife, four children, two servants and his staff, consisting of Colonels O. E. Babcock, Horace Porter, Adam Bodeau, and E. L. Parker, chief of the Six Nations, arrived in this city this evening at ten minutes past seven o'clock, by a special train from Albany, which place they left this morning. The train was composed of but two cars, a baggage and baggage car, designed especially for the use of the General. An immense crowd greeted his arrival at the Worcester Depot with most frantic enthusiasm, making the air ring with their cheers for Ulysses suite. The General and his party immediately proceeded to the Revere House, where he is to remain until Tuesday morning. The General was serenaded to-night by Gilmore's Band, and afterwards visited the Union Club, in Park street.

Prisoners Sent to Fort Lafayette.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Considerable excitement was created here, in the vicinity of the battery, yesterday, caused by an armed guard escorting a few prisoners to a boat for Fort Lafayette, and statements were made that prominent generals of the late rebel army were among the number. The following were the prisoners: H. S. McCormick, Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Anderson, J. A. Homes, F. Mulder, of the Ordinance Department, Lieutenant Jas. Pratt, of the late rebel navy, all rebels and Lieutenant Wm. Kane, of the 5th United States colored infantry.

The five persons captured off the coast of Florida some time since, while endeavoring to make their escape in a small boat, were yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette as political prisoners.

From the South.

Reports of the Freedmen's Bureau

Prospect of the Crops.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

Depredations of the Guerrillas.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The *Post's* Washington special says: The reports of the Assistant Commissioners in Southern States for Freedmen's Bureau, continue to arrive at Gen. Howard's headquarters, Colonel Ely, reporting from Columbus, South Carolina, under date of July 20, says he finds the affairs of the Bureau in that locality progressing much better than he had reason to expect. The military authorities have done all in their power to settle the freedmen upon plantations, and help them in perfecting their labor contracts. Crops were looking promising. But little suffering had prevailed among the blacks, but few plantations had been abandoned, and those only of small value. Col. Sprague writing from St. Louis, says that on the first inst., the Refugees' and Freedmens' Home in that city, which was sustained jointly by Government and the northwestern Sanitary commission, and costing the Government about $2600 a month, has been suspended, the city and county authorities assuming the burden for the future.

Some reports represent that during the month of May last the Government was called upon to issue rations in Missouri to four thousand, four hundred and fifty-two white refugees, and two hundred and thirty-six freedmen. Poor whites are reported as crowding all posts established for the distribution of rations, and are willing mendicants. From this fact, strict orders have been issued to cut down the issues to supplies not necessary to prevent starvation. Although the freedmen are still somewhat bewildered with their new relations to freedmen, they are reported to be generally provident of such means and resources as are afforded them, and are doing well.

The *World's* Brownsville, Texas correspondent of July 12, says: Texas is in a blue way about the Governor. Gen. Jack Hamilton, is not the choice either of a majority of the original Union men or of the late Confederates, but as he is the appointee of the President they adore his presence. They are without civil government and they need it. The military functionaries tell them can to supply the deficiency, but they can only act at best at a few points, and as yet in only few of them. The rest of the country is delivered to lawlessness and anarchy.

An order has been issued at Hamilton by the United States commander of that post, declaring that United States Treasury notes being legal tender in payment of all debts except for duties at the Custom House, they will be received and paid out in all business transactions at that post without discount or depreciation. A guerrilla party or jayhawkers are reported to be still on the Brownsville road, robbing every train and traveler that passes. These outrages are chiefly perpetrated beyond Goliad. Unless more troops are anxious to give protection to the country.

I understand that numbers of the these troops have attempted to desert, and seek security in most parts of the country this side of Austin, and that they caught many of the villains and put the brand on some of them.

A statement comes from Washington that there are many thousands of Confederates in Mexico along the border. This, I believe, is untrue. Gens. Smith, Buckner, Shelby, Magruder, Price, and some of less note, are there, and Execy, Murray, and Clark, of Texas, and Moore and Reeves, of Louisiana, but there is not with them, all told, over 1500 men. They are on their way to Sonora, except a few, who desire to remain, if Sonora is ceded. No men should be allowed to be revoked in their favor, and these will remain at Monterey. There is no design upon their part now to form military authorities here. Our military service in Mexico, if other resources fail, they may be compelled so to do. Nor is it true that Gen. Smith and Buckner, who have frequently been asserted, that they had feathered their nests with cotton speculations. Both were comparatively poor when they left money, and a mere pittance was all they procured.

Washington Items.

Appointments by the President.

Prominent Rebels Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President has appointed Wm. B. Thomas, Collector of Customs at Philadelphia; also, Edward Wallace and E. R. Myers, surveyors; Charles Denison, Solicitor of C. Taylor, agent for the Indians at the Upper Platte agency; Samuel L. Day, Receiver, and H. A. Swayne, Register of the Land Office at Tallahassee, and M. P. Doty, Register of the Land Office at New Orleans.

Hundreds of the Presidents of Washington who left for the South on the breaking out of the war continue to return hither, but very few of them have succeeded in obtaining employment.

Major General Augur has just issued an order requiring all persons heretofore belonging to the rebel army residing in this city to report immediately on their arrival to the headquarters of the Department at Washington, and furnish a copy of their parole. Those who have done so, will at once comply with the requirements of the order. Many of the paroles and pardons have been granted during the past week. There remains on file over 2,000 applications, and the petitioning is at the rate of one to two hundred per day.

The President, to-day, pardoned T. K. Miller, who was sentenced to Dry Tortugas for life from C. C. Long, a deserter to Canada. Duff Green, of Georgia, who is well known as having formerly been editor of the Washington, and also Charles Gree and R. J. Black, of Florida, and Arthur Carron, another rebel, was permitted to return to the country.

The term of office of A. P. Brown, navy agent at this point, having terminated by limitation, Paymaster Hambelton has been temporarily assigned to the performance of the duties of the office in accordance with the act of Congress placing the business of navy agents in the hands of paymasters, and in case the existing rulings shall change, the transfer at the other stations having been made some time ago.

West Point Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Board of Visitors to West Point Academy, in their report recommend that the superintendency of that school open to the whole army as well as to engineers; that the corps of cadets be gradually increased to four hundred; that the standard for admission be raised by admitting English grammar, descriptive geography, and history of the United States; that legislative provision be made for complete examination of candidates for cadetships; that in future no one will be received under seventeen or over twenty-two years of age. Various other changes of minor character are recommended.

Increase of Ocean Commerce.

NEW YORK, 30.—Twenty Ocean steamships sailed from here yesterday. Of these five were for Europe, four for New Orleans, two for Charleston, one for Savannah, one for each of the ports of Aspinwall, Portland, Key West, Fort, N. C., and the others for different places on the Atlantic coast. Seventy-three vessels algebras, of all classes, sailed from this port yesterday. Of these twenty-three were steamers, two sailing ships, five barks, fourteen brigs, and twenty-eight schooners.

Condition of Southern Railroads.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Herald* publishes a statement of the present condition of forty-seven different railroads in the South. Trains on some of these trains are again running through the entire length; many are being rapidly repaired and will soon be ready for through trains, while to still others the raiding operations of the war have inflicted such extensive damage that many weeks, perhaps months, will yet pass before they can be made completely available.

Aquatic Sports at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 29.—In the two-mile wherry race to-day Josh. Ward won in fifteen minutes and 15 seconds, Biglin came in second and Radford third. In the three mile race for four-oared boats the McClellan, of Boston, won. In the three mile race for six-oared boats the Yale College boat won in nineteen minutes and five seconds. Harvard was second.

Important Mandamus Case.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Judge Wylie has granted a rule upon Secretary McCulloch to show cause why *mandamus* should not be issued to compel him to pay the claim of the Messrs. Porter for $10,000, for mules impressed in the Mormon expedition under Gen. Johnson. The Third Auditor awarded this sum in 1861, but Mr. Chase refused to pay it.

Resumption of Business in Richmond.

NEW YORK, July 30.—About nine hundred persons in Richmond have obtained licenses to transact business, comprising one-sixth of the entire number engaged in business of some sort in the city. The amount paid thus far into the United States treasury, by business men of the city and county of Henrico cannot fall ar short $200,000. The officers have been at work only six weeks.

The Iron Clad Dunderberg.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Hundreds of persons daily visit the Dunderberg at the foot of Sixth street, East river. No visitors are allowed on board, as it interferes with the progress of her completion. Messrs. John Roach & Son, engine builders, are putting the boilers and engines in as rapidly as possible.

The Heated Term.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Thermometer at seven A. M. to-day, 93; at noon, 96; and at five P. M., 89 in the shade. Thermometer at midnight, 88, firm, with upward tendency.

BOSTON, July 29—1 P. M.—Thermometer now stands at 92 in the shade.

Murder in New York.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Joseph Van Doren Weigher, No. 40 Beaver street, was this P. M. shot dead by one of his clerks, who, after firing three shots ran, but was caught.

Freight Depot at Batavia Burned.

BUFFALO, July 29.—The New York Central railroad freight house at Batavia was burned at one o'clock this morning. Loss about $30,000.

FROM OIL CITY.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Dedication of the Oil City Presbyterian Church—Description of the Building—The Religious Element in the "Oil-Dorado."

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
COWANSVILLE, July 27 1865.

Some account of the dedication of the new Presbyterian Church of Oil City may not be uninteresting to your readers. Almost any information from this modern "Oil-Dorado" is acceptable, and there are many of your readers to whom *religious* information will not be second in importance to any. And there *is* religion in Oil City. The religious element there is *not* confined to a single man in a hut, in whose presence the "spiritual" traveler dare not "smile." The writer, in an hour's walk along the principal thoroughfare, met at least a score of these men, earnest, intelligent and active; leading men, too, in the community.

It was under the lead, and by the liberality of such men that the beautiful and substantial house of worship which now adorns the face of "Cottage Hill" was built. The Presbyterian Church was organized some four years ago, with about a dozen members. Until now they have been worshiping in halls, saloons and basements, wherever room could be found for an audience. That day, however, has gone by, thanks to the zeal and enterprise of a few earnest Presbyterians in that City. Last Sabbath, July 23d, their new House was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

The following was the order of exercises on the occasion:—Reading appropriate Scriptures and Hymns, by Rev. W. P. Moore, the able and popular pastor of the Church; Prayer of Dedication, by Rev. L. M. Kuhns, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Leechburg; Sermon by Rev. D. Hall, Cowansville; closing prayer, by Rev. Mr. Whitney, of the M. E. Church, Oil City, and Benediction by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, late chaplain in the army of the Cumberland. The interest of the occasion was much enhanced by a really excellent choir, which discoursed the various hymns with rare good taste and and spirit. These services were waited on by a large and apparently an intelligent audience, who seemed to have a hearty appreciation of all the exercises of the occasion.

The church stands conspicuously on the face of "Cottage Hill," the first object which strikes the eye of the traveler as he passes up the river; will accommodate an audience of five hundred or six hundred, and was erected at a cost of $10,000. When finished, it will be a really beautiful structure, surmounted by a spire one hundred feet high from the ground.

There is a Wednesday and Sabbath evening prayer meeting, conducted much after the manner of that of Fulton street, New York, and a large Sabbath-school under the control of expe-rienced Superintendents, they will be received and paid out in all business transactions at that post without discount or depreciation. A guerrilla party or jayhawkers are reported to be still on the Brownsville road, robbing every train and traveler that passes. These outrages are chiefly perpetrated beyond Goliad. Unless more troops are anxious to give protection to the country.

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STATE ITEMS.

On Monday, 17th, quite a heavy frost occurred in the vicinity of Monongahela city.

A split in the harmonious Democracy of Pike county is expected on the county nominations.

There is a great demand for houses in Towanda, Bradford county.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the burning of Chambersburg.

The deaths in Philadelphia for last week, were 465, of which 230 were males and 235 females.

The corner-stone of the new German Reformed church in York will be laid on Sunday afternoon August 6th.

A sudden freshet in the Clarion river occurred on Saturday and Sunday last, resulting in the destruction of a large quantity of lumber.

The following appointments of Pennsylvania postmasters have been announced: Mrs. Mary Lawrence, Minersville; Levi H. Leib, Ashland.

Mayor Sanderson, of Lancaster city, is recommended for the Democratic nomination for Congress.

On Saturday night last, a horse-thief was captured near Sayville, Crawford county, mounted on the horse of Gen. Hazen, of Portage county, Ohio, which he had stolen. He was returned to the owner.

The number for the Titusville and Pithole Plank Road, amounting to three million six hundred feet, is to be furnished by Warren, Rockland & Co., of Warren, Ohio, at the rate of thirty dollars per thousand.

On Saturday night last, a horse-thief was captured near Sayville, Crawford county, mounted on the horse of Gen. Hazen, of Portage county, Ohio, which he had stolen. He was returned to the owner.

The Trustees of Lafayette College, at Easton, have elected Rev. D. C. Scott, D. D., President of Washington College, to the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The order of Brig. Gen. Kaldoo, distributing guards through Harrisburg, has had a beneficial effect, in that disorderly crowds no more insult passers by, and peace is preserved.

The strike among the dock hands in Erie harbor is at an end, the men having returned to work, and there is a demand for one hundred more hands.

A child, three years and a half old, of Daniel Kane, of Cambria City, got hold of a bottle of laudanum on Tuesday last, and drank sufficient of it to cause her death.

Dr. Wm. Clark, formerly of Meadville, who removed South and married a Southern lady several years ago, was murdered by his wife's brother, on a plantation in Louisiana, about the 1st of April.

Francis Gormly, a discharged soldier of Co. G, 5th P. V., mysteriously disappeared from Johnstown on Wednesday evening last, and the Cooper of Cambria county wants information of his whereabouts.

A new town to be called Reno, on the Allegheny river, between Franklin and Oil City, is projected. The site is laid out in town lots, which may be had from Galusha A. Grow, ex-M. C., or Col. Wm. Hasson.

The Northern Central Railway Company has contributed $2,500 to assist the the borough of York to pay for the assessment made upon the citizens by the Rebel General Early, during his raid into that portion of the State.

The Armstrong County *Democrat*, a loyal paper, is much improved since it came into the hands of Colonel Finley. It is a reliable county paper, and worthy of the success with which it is meeting.

The Clearfield *Journal* of this week says: "We understand that the wheat has commenced growing in the shock, on account of the wet weather and unless we are favored with good weather soon, much of the crop will become worthless."

On Thursday, 20th inst., as Mr. Denniston Jamison was driving down a hill east of Harrisburg, Lawrence county, the horses took fright at the train of cars, throwing a little son of Mr. Jamison, aged ten years, out of the wagon, instantly killing him.

The family of Judge Ould, late rebel Commissioner of Exchange, being offended at the display of the stars and stripes over their hotel at Carlisle, persuaded, in three hours, Anderson last week, much to the gratification of the loyal people present.

At the late annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, the resignation of Hon. James Buchanan, as President of the Board, was accepted, and Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, was elected to fill the vacancy.

A colored man named James McGraw, proprietor of a barber saloon on Main street, Oil City, made two desperate attempts on Saturday last to commit suicide, first by drowning and next by cutting his throat. He failed in both instances, although in his last attempt he inflicted severe injuries upon himself.

The manner of the appointment of Peter Heck as Postmaster of Uniontown, in place of James H. Springer, seems to give general dissatisfaction in that place. The citizens have remonstrated against the removal of Mr. Springer, and in the meantime he has been appointed Secretary and Agent of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Fayette County—a lucrative position.

The notorious forger, Colonel J. Buchanan Crosse, whose exploit in forgery, and his desperate efforts to escape from the Philadelphia Penitentiary by means of false papers, caused so much excitement some years ago, will be discharged next month, his term of five years expiring on the 15th. He has been employed in making cane-seat chairs since his confinement.

TIME'S WRIGGLING.—The Louisville *Journal* says: "Jeff. Davis and his followers got up the rebellion for the pretended purpose of rendering their property in slaves secure. And now Jeff Davis is in prison awaiting trial for his life, and his ex-slaves are cultivating his fine plantation of two thousand acres in Mississippi for their own benefit.

General Beauregard is expected to arrive in New York in the course of a few days with a view to his departure for Europe. It is understood that the Government has given him permission to leave the country, on condition that he will never take arms up against it. It is supposed he will tender his services to the French army.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Sheridan left New Orleans to visit the various ports in Texas.

The troops in Texas are well supplied with Commissary and Quartermaster stores.

A new paper is to be started in Chicago in a few days, under the title of the *Daily Evening Sun*.

Gen. Augur's Provost Court in Alexandria is fully formed, and supercedes the Civil Courts in all the rights and property of colored citizens.

Anson Burlingame, late Minister to China, arrived in New York on Saturday *en route* to Washington.

The city government of Chicago have passed a resolution to take a trip eastward. They propose to visit Pittsburgh on the way.

It is said that in the interior of Texas the paroled soldiers are committing the grossest outrages in every direction.

It is estimated that there remained in Texas at the time it was occupied by the national troops about 175,000 bales of cotton.

The trial of Capt. Wirz, the Andersonville jailor, will commence in the early part of this week. An informal examination of the witnesses is now being made.

The Governor of Louisiana is fearful that he is about to be removed, and a Provisional Governor appointed. He intends visiting Washington to see about it.

During the trial trip of the new revenue cutter Commodore Perry, the boatswain, Wm. Russell, fell overboard and was drowned in Lake St. Clair.

A meeting of oil dealers was held in Chicago of Friday to prepare a remonstrance to a proposed city ordinance regulating the storage and inspection of refined petroleum.

The census returns show a falling off in the population of the several districts of New York, while the inland cities do not show the increase that was expected.

It is said that affairs on the Rio Grande caused considerable uneasiness in Washington, full credit being given to the unauthorized crossing and recrossing of the border.

The greater portion of troops intended for the Rio Grande have reached their destination, and a line of posts have been formed from the mouth of the river to some distance above Brownsville.

Sergeant Lewis L. Chupp, Thirteenth Michigan Light Artillery, has been acquitted of the charge of having permitted Atzerott, after he was arrested, to pass out of his and go into Maryland.

It is denied that Maximilian persecutes Americans in Mexico. He is very favorable to citizens of the United States, and desires their presence and the assistance of their ingenuity in developing the wealth of the empire.

The battery of six guns which the rebels, on evacuating Brownsville, sold to the Mexican Imperialists for $17,000, was returned to the United States commander at that place on the 10th inst., by order of Maximilian.

It is estimated that about $2,000,000 will be required to clean out Black dirty ditch, the Chicago river, and when cleaned, to keep it clean, so deepening the canal that connects the Chicago and the Illinois rivers as to create a current.

The foot-race in Chicago Thursday, for $1,000, was declared a dead heat between Deerfoot and Stevens, and will be repeated. The distance, five miles, was run in twenty-seven minutes and forty-nine seconds.

Twelve hundred fresh troops, direct from France, were landed at Tampico, in the beginning of this month, and there was a rumor which did gain much credence, that soon after their arrival twelve thousand more would arrive.

Gen. Howard requests a correction of the statement that he intended to confiscate the property of the citizens of Maryland for ill-treatment of freedmen. The civil courts confiscate. Howard takes possession of abandoned lands and provides for the colored refugees.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: John A. McClernand, of Illinois, and John Cochrane, of New York, are understood to have had separate and protracted interviews with the President, and their views thanks to Major J. W. Beazell, Paymaster U. S. A., for the very prompt and satisfactory manner in which he has paid the bronzed veterans we have had the honor of commanding. His affable and gentlemanly demeanor, and the rapid and accurate manner in which he has discharged his duties as Paymaster, has made him an enviable reputation as an officer and gentleman throughout this entire department. Those of us, however, who knew of his great popularity as a staff officer in the Army of the Potomac, and his gallantry and bravery at the bloody battle at Malvern Hill, are not surprised at his popularity as a Paymaster in West Virginia.

JACOB WEDDLE, Lieut. Colonel,
BENT. D. BOSWELL, Major,
B. W. CURTISS, Capt. Co. B,
J. W. PLATTENBURG, Capt. Co. D,
WM. GRAY, Capt. Co. G,
JAS. W. DALE, Capt. Co. A,
C. L. LIGHTNER, Lieut. Co. C,

And other officers of the Second West Virginia Veteran Infantry.

LONG DELAY OF A LETTER.—On the 13th inst., a package of letters was received at the postoffice in Woodstock, Vt., that was mailed at Brasburgh, Vt., May 2, 1861, more than twenty-one years ago. Several of the letters were of considerable importance. The package does not bear evidence of having traveled much, and the supposition has been that it has at some time concealed, by accident, in a corner of some postoffice, and has been brought to light by a recent "house cleaning," and undesitined in the mail without suspicion of its antiquity.

The stage of water in the Mississippi river this season has been excellent and the lumbering interest has been actively engaged in getting large quantities of the accumulations of the last two or three years to the market.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

The Philadelphia Appointments

OLD OFFICE-HOLDERS CONTINUED.

GEN. HOWARD AND THE FREEDMEN

Pressure for Offices.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 30.

The Philadelphia Appointments

Were made on Saturday, but have not yet been all officially announced. It is known, however, that the old office-holders will be continued in spite of the protests from all the Congressmen from the city. The Congressmen had united upon a list of candidates for the several places, and demanded the appointment of the full set, while Simon Cameron urged with all his influence the retention of the present incumbents. The result is a triumph of Cameron over the Congressmen. In so far as any political interests, except those connected with the next Pennsylvania Senatorship, are concerned, the success is rather on the side of the conservatives.

Two Michigan regiments, the 2d and 8th, left here to-day for their homes.

Gen. Howard and the Freedmen.

Col. Brown, superintendent of the Freedmen's affairs at Richmond, in an official letter to Gen. Howard, states that a number of intelligent freedmen in that city are soliciting the aid of the Freedmen's Bureau in obtaining compensation from their late masters for services rendered since the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation. They claim that, according to the provisions of that instrument, they were free on the 1st of January, 1863, and are, therefore entitled to pay for their services. Their claim was not looked upon favorably by Gen. Howard.

Ex-Speaker Orr.

Of South Carolina, left for Richmond to-day.

Schiffe idea of the

Pressure for Offices.

Since the 4th of March, may be formed from the fact that during the period five hundred and ninety-five Presidential appointments of postmasters have been made. The quadrennial postoffice trouble is, however, about over.

From Mississippi.

Scarcity of Corn and Cotton.

Hatred of Yankees.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Times'* Vicksburg correspondent has visited the interior of Mississippi, and gives the following result

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1865.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

THE *Nation* argues forcibly in favor of enfranchising freedmen, because they are men, also if not admitted to all the rights of citizens are still the subjects of oppression and injustice. The argument is good and the conclusion is a sound one. But the *Nation* can only see the colored man in the South, and to him confines its argument. A broad and thoroughly honest view of the subject embraces the men of every section disfranchised for their color. Can the newly-made organ of the progressive idea not expand its vision, and has it nothing to say for free negroes? They are to be found in both the North and the South, and necessarily are more intelligent, particularly in the North, than negroes freed by the Proclamation. Sees the *Nation* no inconsistency in demanding enfranchisement for negroes in the South, while their brethren in the North are still as they always have been, denied access to the polls? We are impelled to the conclusion, that our new teacher of duty and principle is no better than the old, either in perception or honesty. Clap-trap is still supreme.

SUNSHINE has come again, and with it the sensation of relief to all who have been aware of the ruin to which the crops of the country have been exposed. At the very least the damage, take the country together, has been very great. The crisis was imminent, particularly with the great cereals of the West and Northwest. We quote in another column from the Chicago and other papers on the subject. We hope we may have good reports of the effect of the sunshine.

WE are informed that the paper makers of the country have arranged another combination to put up prices after the first of August. Although the authority on which this statement comes to us is good, we are very loth to confide in it. Should it, however, prove to be true, we are quite sure one of the consequences will be the total repeal of the duty on foreign paper next winter. For ourselves we can say that, having heretofore opposed such repeal, we shall not hesitate to urge it as a measure of justice not only to the publishers and readers of the country, but of proper retaliation for what cannot for a moment be called honesty. We should be glad to hear that the report is groundless.

THERE is a good deal of confusion and some uncertainty about the news we receive from Mexico; nevertheless that Maximilian is having an uphill business, is pretty distinctly made out. The Liberalists manage to keep moving, and to show much vigor and tact in harrassing the Imperialists. It is evident that the Monroe doctrine is not quite extinct yet. If it is ever extinguished, it will be through the exercise of more strength and capacity than has yet been shown by its enemies in Mexico. It is useless to deny, then unwelcome, which the present state of affairs is producing as to our relations with France through Mexico.

THE NASHVILLE *Times* regards the appointment of General CARL SCHURZ to an important field of observation in the South, in connection with reconstruction, as "very significant." The General, as is well known, is a German radical, and believes in the principles of progress, "and the great truths of humanity, equal rights, and universal republicanism." The fact that President JOHNSON has conferred an important appointment on such a man, is not less encouraging to those Democrats who undertook to Tylerize the President, than that PRESTON KING, one of the earliest anti-slavery men, and always a radical of the reasonable class, is one of his warmest friends and most trusted advisers.

THE PROPOSITION to incorporate into the Constitution a uniform standard of suffrage, without regard to section or color, is meeting with great favor. Many representative journals without party distinction have proclaimed for it, and we understand that the principle is likely to be endorsed in high official quarters. As yet we have heard nothing against it. As a plan for disposing of the question of suffrage it has the merit of being intrinsically right, while it is free from the entanglements of party and the complications of factions.

IF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS from the Southern States are to be denied admission, on the ground that those State governments, inasmuch as they deny negroes, just released from slavery, the right of suffrage, are not "Republican in form," what shall be done with members from those States which have persistently kept negroes not only free, but quite as intelligent as the average of white voters, from the possession of that right? We respectfully suggest that this is a fair question, and that it is entitled to a candid answer.

THE Philadelphia appointments hang fire, and the "era of compromise" seems to have been reached. Brigadier General JOSHUA T. OWEN has been proposed, in this view, for Postmaster, and his prospects are said to be good. It may not be a bad rule to adopt, whenever a disagreement exists, to fall back on some meritorious veteran; better still, to start with candidates of this description and stick to them.

A TELEGRAM to a Philadelphia paper asserts that the Richmond election has been set aside by an order by General TERRY, declaring it null and void, and prohibiting the candidates from assuming their offices. On the contrary, the papers of that city asserted on the day previous that there would be no interference, and that Governor PIERPONT had told the members of the Council to organize whenever they saw fit, and thereupon they did so. We simply doubt the Philadelphia dispatch, for the present, at least.

The Late Rains and the Crops.

The late rains produced little less than a panic throughout the West and Northwest. Prices in Chicago and at other points advanced considerably, and a feverish excitement prevailed under the prospect that the season of plenty was after all to be turned into one of scarcity. The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday morning publishes upward of one hundred dispatches, from which it appears that Wisconsin has been unharmed, and that the wheat crop of that State will be perhaps the most abundant ever gathered. Northern Illinois and Northern Iowa have suffered very little damage. The dividing line seems to run from Kankakee county, Illinois, due west to the Missouri river. North of that line the injury has been little or nothing. South of it there has been extensive destruction. Michigan seems to have suffered worse than the other States within the same parallels of latitude. It is estimated that one-third of the wheat crop there is ruined. Central and Southern Indiana have also suffered heavily. In some parts of the State the wheat crop is entirely lost.

The commercial article of the same paper says:

The excitement in produce still runs high, and prices have again advanced. The speculative demand for wheat, corn and oats is increasing almost hourly, and prices are irregular, but generally tending upward. To-day there seemed to be a most inordinate desire to invest in wheat, and if a famine had been in progress, operators could not have been more excited. This, of course, has driven shippers out of the market, and freights are again dull and lower.

From the *Republican* market article we quote:

The flour market is very firm, and we note an advance in prices of 20@25c ₱ bbl, and the market closed firm at the advance. The stocks are light and the assortment poor. If there was a good assortment in the market large sales would have been made at full prices. The sales to-day were at the range of $6 50@9 00 for medium to good white winter extras; and at $8 80@9 00 for good to choice spring extras. Red winter extras sold at $8 60, but there is really not sufficient doing to quote fair market prices.

The wheat market was rampant, and we note an advance of 60@c ₱ bush in No. 1 red; 30@c in extra spring; and 5@7 cents on No. 1 and No. 2 spring. The advance, however, was not sustained, and the market for No. 1 spring closed at $1 25, with indications of lower prices. The sales were at the range of $1 15@1 75 for No. 1 red winter; $1 40@1 47 for extra spring; $1 75@1 80 for No. 1 spring; and $1 18@1 20 for No. 2 spring—all in store.

The following is from the Chicago *Journal* of Saturday afternoon:

In this market to-day wheat advanced 5@7c, corn 5@10c, oats 4@5c, rye 3@5c, barley 10@15c, and flour 25c. All owing to the unfavorable weather for the harvest, and the advantage taken of the circumstance by the speculators.

The *Tribune*, speaking of the effect of the flurry, says:

The rapid advance in grain during the past ten days has caused a good deal of uneasiness among short sellers and some three or four failures were reported today, but the aggregate sum will probably not exceed $100,000. In the market to-day there were many differences settled. If the weather should continue unpleasant and prices still further advance, more failures may be expected.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

We receive the most gloomy accounts of the disastrous effect of the long continued rains upon the crops. But a small portion of the wheat crop proper, it was, was placed under shelter before the rains came. The same may be said of the oats, and a great deal of the hay has rotted after being cut, or has remained unmown, because it was impossible to cure it for want of sunshine. The effect upon the wheat crop is seen in the sudden advance of prices, flour being now about fifty per cent. higher than it was two weeks ago. There is probably old wheat enough in the state for home consumption until another harvest, but prices must rule high, and all expectations of cheap bread may be abandoned for one year more. Corn still promises well, and it is to be hoped that no disaster will befall this staple crop, for on that now mainly depends the prosperity of our agricultural population.

Reckless Opposition.

Nothing during the war exercised such a pernicious influence as the indiscriminate manner in which a faction at the North warred against the Administration, characterizing every measure employed to break the military power of the rebellion as oppressive and tyrannical, and in the most direct way advocating the very principles upon which the South justified their rebellion. It may be that all who pursued this course did not fully comprehend the influence it exerted. It is possible that many of them would have joined the Union cause rather than have aided the rebellion; but the leaders, men of intelligence, the editors of public journals, knowingly and intentionally opposed the Administration that the rebellion might be strengthened and made successful.

The Emancipation Proclamation was denounced as a dangerous exercise of power in violation of the Constitution and subversive of American liberty, because MR. LINCOLN levelled it at the very foundation of the rebellion. The confiscation scheme was opposed avowedly on the ground that it was an unconstitutional measure, an infringement upon the right of property; but really because it was intended to punish the traitor and make his property help pay the expenses of the war. So, also, was there opposition to the Enrolment law, and the arming of the negro. In the South a most ruthless conscription was enforced that the rebel armies might be able to overpower ours, and in furtherance of that object did the faction we refer to discourage enlistments, cry down the enrolment and oppose the negro becoming a soldier. While the military power of the rebellion was becoming stronger they sought by every means to weaken ours. They would not fight themselves, nor were they willing that any one else should fight to maintain the unity of the government. For the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* MR. LINCOLN was violently assailed as "tyrant," "usurper," "destroyer of our liberties;" while that noble-minded man and patriot ruler had nothing in his heart that was not constant to the freedom, liberties and rights of the whole people.

The faction was composed of unwise counsellors, for all that they accomplished was the prolongation of the war, the destruction of many thousands of valuable lives and the expenditure of millions of treasure. The Southern people were encouraged. They believed that we were divided, and that in the end they would prevail. The arguments of the faction became the arguments of the rebel leaders to convince their laggard followers of the tyranny and injustice of the Yankee government. By this means the firing of the Southern heart was kept up. Our VALLANDIGHAMS, LONGS, and Woodsos supplied the fuel, while DAVIS, TOOMBS & Co., used it. Treason was encouraged in every possible way, while the Federal government was abused without measure.

When the first wicked shot was fired at Fort Sumter, the loyal people of the land vowed that treason should not prevail. They went out into the fight and conquered. Treason and slavery both went down. The heresies of the South and of the Northern faction were all destroyed. Emancipation has been accomplished. Confiscation will be practically enforced. All of MR. LINCOLN'S measures have been triumphantly vindicated. Here then the old order of things should end, and a new one begin. But such is not the case.

The Northern faction, encouraged by the fact that the necessity for military rule has been lessened, have renewed their opposition to the Administration. Thus far MR. JOHNSON has not adopted one important policy that has not been assailed. The execution of the murderers of the head of the nation has been condemned; the punishment of prominent traitors proclaimed unjust, the collection of taxes in the South oppressive; while they demand that the late insurrectionary States shall be immediately re-invested with their former rights as States, that they may claim a practical success for their rebellion.

It is high time to appreciate the folly of this course. It will only result in dire calamity if it be continued in. As it failed during the war to produce aught but evil, so also will it continue to fail. The Southern people will be wise if they listen to no voice but that which counsels obedience to the national authority. It is determined that the Constitution and the laws must be obeyed and respected everywhere, and that no State shall enjoy rights thereunder until it has manifested a hearty disposition to be peaceful and law abiding.

State Tax on National Securities.

The Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, has, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, written a letter on the proposed legislation in Connecticut to tax incomes derived from United States securities fifteen per cent. Now Connecticut has already passed a law imposing a tax of twenty-five per cent. Comptroller CLARKE regards such action as an effort to confiscate a portion of the government securities held by the people of those States. The bonds were issued and disposed of in accordance with the distinct provision of the law that they were to be free from taxation. Owing to such exemption the bonds were sold for a larger price than they would otherwise have been sold for. If the State action is intended to call in question the constitutionality of the act of Congress exempting the bonds from taxation, it will not signify, as there cannot be a doubt as to the opinion of Chief Justice CHASE upon the subject. MR. CLARKE thinks the movement may be of value in showing to the people that it will not be safe for the government of the Southern States to be so reconstructed as to permit their being represented in Congress as a unit, as they would be, by men who would be but too willing to unite with Northern men of the character of those favoring the measure under consideration, to repudiate the national debt, if not by direct action, by an equally destructive one in refusing action in providing the means of payment." The effect of the proposed tax would be to lessen the value of the National bonds in Connecticut fifteen per cent. If such action should become general in all the States, and it should be conceded to be right, the credit of the government and of the national currency would be practically destroyed. Should the proposed act become a law, there is no danger of it being sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF GLADSTONE.—The last advices from England indicate the defeat of WILLIAM P. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer and the most brilliant member of the Palmerston Administration, as member of Parliament from Oxford University. It was not, however, decided when the steamer left, whether he had been actually defeated or not, but the indications were that he had been. If defeated it will not be necessary for him to remain out of Parliament, for a vacancy will be speedily made; but it will be humiliating to lose the favor of his own University, which he has represented so long. It is believed that this event will make MR. GLADSTONE a more decided advocate of liberal progressive principles than he has ever been before, and that he will become the earnest associate of JOHN BRIGHT and JOHN STUART MILL in the cause of Reform in England.

IN New York the confidence felt in the success of the Atlantic Cable has materially diminished as the discussion on the subject has progressed. It is maintained that all experience is against the enterprise. Perhaps this feeling has been increased somewhat by the rates of charges announced, which produced universal disgust, except in the select circle of great speculators, who would be glad to have the cable exclusively in their hands. The arrangement, as it stands, amounts pretty nearly to that. Whatever the cause may be, it is a fact that the interest in the success of the undertaking is not at fever heat.

AFRAID OF IT.—We observe in many democratic papers intimations of fear that the Temperance Convention at Saratoga is called as such merely to conceal a political object. Why is it that the democracy are invariably alarmed at reform movements, and look upon them as the Union party in disguise? It must be because the object of that party is to improve the condition of the human race, morally and physically as well as politically.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Bishop Potter, of New York, has just issued a circular letter to the various Southern bishops of dioceses recently in rebellion against the civil authority, in the course of which he says: "I have corresponded on the subject with the bishops, and think myself authorized to state that they sympathize with me generally in the desire to see the fullest representation from the churches of the South, and to greet their brethren in the Episcopate with the kindliest feeling." The Bishop adds:

"The past cannot be recalled, and though it may not soon be forgotten, yet it is the part of Christian wisdom to bury it forever, rather than to suffer it to interfere with the present and the future interests of unity and peace. I trust, therefore, that I shall enjoy the precious gratification of seeing you and your deputies in my proper place at the regular Triennial meeting; and I pray that the Divine Redeemer, who is the Prince of Peace, may prosper our deliberation with the Holy Spirit of consolation and fraternal love, and consecrate our work with His effectual blessing."

Edmund A. Pollard, formerly editor of the Richmond *Examiner* has gone to San Domingo to live.

To Soldiers---Waltham Watches

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

Sold by all respectable Watch dealers.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Office, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

jy14-1m

OUR CROP CORRESPONDENCE.

Grapes.

KELLEY'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY REGION.
Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALEM, Ohio, July 29, 1865.

Kelley's Island lies twelve miles north of Sandusky, in Lake Erie. Its surface is uneven, and will average about twenty feet above the water. It is underlaid, indeed is almost entirely composed of lime rock, with a soil of clay and black muck from six inches to several feet in depth. About twenty-five years ago, vines planted on the island were observed to grow finely and produce largely. Small vineyards were started by Charles Carpenter, G. C. Hutchinson, Addison Kelley and several other parties, which have steadily grown so as now to cover a good part of the island. Among the best vineyards recently visited by me there, are those of Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Addison Kelley, Messrs. Chas. Kelley, Frank and Norman Kelley, Mr. Beatty and Geo. Kelley. In fact, among all the vineyards I saw from one side of the island to the other, there were no poor ones, except where planted upon soil too shallow for almost any farm crop. Those planted upon the purest clay, and most thoroughly underdrained, however, were invariably the healthiest and most productive.

From the beginning of grape growing on the island, there has never been an entire or any considerable failure of the crop. Mildew is of very rare occurrence, and the rot has never prevailed, to a great extent, as about Cincinnati. This season I have observed, after a close inspection, only individual berries affected by rot. The present prospect of a large crop is exceedingly fine. In regard to varieties of grapes, the island planters have been quite steady in their adherence to the old Catawba. Ripening this grape with so much certainty and success, they have had little occasion to look for a better. However, I saw perhaps fifty different varieties under cultivation, prominent among which were the Delaware, Concord, Lydia, Mottled, Diana, Hartford, Prolific and several new seedlings, not yet brought to public notice.

In most plantations the vines are set six feet apart one way by five or six the other, and are trained upon trellis made of heavy wire, stretched upon cedar posts. The shipments of grapes from the island in the fall are very great. Most of them are for the eastern cities. Indeed grapes are among the most important articles of commerce at Sandusky. From Kelley's Island, vine culture has extended to adjacent Islands—the North, Middle and South Bass, Put-in-day, and the Peninsula. And on the main land, around Sandusky, in every direction you behold vineyards.

I had the pleasure of visiting many of these, in company with J. J. Finch, Esq., and Mr. W. T. Barney, of Sandusky. They all seemed productive and healthy, with few exceptions. Where they were upon very low ground, or on soil mostly rich with black muck, there was some rot. Two important facts I found everywhere apparent—that land for grapes must be under-drained thoroughly, and not be too rich. And I may add another item, which the most experienced grape growers about Sandusky consider a well settled fact, that deep trenching, or very deep plowing, is of no advantage in the preparation of land for vineyards.

In regard to profits, it is evident the grape business is one of the most remunerative in the country. On Kelley's Island there are men who ten years ago came there poor, who now are worth scores of thousands. Vineyards from four years old and upward, in full bearing, are sold for $1,000 to $2,000 per acre. Lands not planted or under-drained, adapted to grapes, sell for $400 to $600 per acre.

The price of grapes has increased steadily, from six cents a pound to fifteen and sixteen, notwithstanding the vast yearly increase of plantations.

The attention of vineyards still goes on along the lake shore, some account of which I will give hereafter. D.

Columbiana County.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBIANA, July 28, 1865.

Not having seen our county represented by any one in your valuable paper, I take the liberty to send you the following items as to our crops, etc. The wheat harvest was about one week earlier than it has been for a number of years, and we will have an average Crop. The oats crop is good, and a large amount of it was sown than usual. The corn crop is very good prospectively—better than last year, and fully as much planted as usual. Rye is also good, but not much is raised here. The flax crop is also a good one. Potatoes are growing finely; no appearance of the potato rot amongst them yet.

FRUIT.—Apples will be scarce; this is not our apple year. Plum trees are very full and bid fair to be abundant, and the same may be said of peaches. Grapes are scarce, they having been injured by the frost.

There is a large quantity of honey. Bees have been doing well this season, and here I may add that the new Bee Hive, invented by Mr. Langstroth, Columbiana county is a "land flowing with milk and honey."

Hay and grass in greater abundance than for many years.

This county is numbered among the best stock counties in Ohio and we are proud of the fact. They are generally of the Vermont and Spanish stock. This year's clip is still in the farmers' hands, waiting for better prices, and until the wool buyers offer better than sixty to sixty-five cents per pound, they will hold until next season, and they can do it. K. T.

Jefferson County, Ohio.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SUGAR-HILL FARM,
near Steubenville, July 28th, 1865.

As I am a pretty constant reader of your most valuable paper, and as I have seen no account of the crops in Jefferson County, I am decided to send you a brief statement on that subject. The wheat on many farms in this county is very good, but there is great complaint by many farmers of damage done by frost and frosty weather last winter, and in some localities by being partly winter killed. Others complain of damage by weevil, or fly, or rust, and some complain of blight, their wheat not being well filled. Corn and oats are good. Potatoes make a fine show for an abundant crop, but fears are entertained that if the weather continues wet for some time, the potato rot may set in and damage the crop more or less. The hay crop is very abundant all over the county, but it is poor weather for making hay. R. A. S.

Personal.

The degree of L. L. D. has been conferred upon Mr. Secretary Stanton by Union College.

The contest in Ohio for the U. S. Senatorship between Senator Sherman and Representative Pendleton, is becoming quite animated. It is represented that both are confident.

The Congressional contest in the Nashville District has been narrowed down to Campbell and Carter, the other candidates having withdrawn. Hon. Horace Maynard has accepted the Union nomination for Congress from the Knoxville District.

Gov. Curtin has returned from Saratoga, having been called home by the serious illness of one of his children. It will be pleasing to His Excellency's many friends to know that his short sojourn at the Springs materially improved his health, and once more fitted him physically for the arduous duties of his official position.

At the late Union College commencement, while Dr. Hickok was about to announce that the honorary degree of LL. D. would be conferred upon Lieut. Gen. Grant, he remarked that as the name he should next pronounce would occasion more or less applause among the audience, he desired that the approbation should be general, and accordingly proposed three hearty cheers. The vast audience rose to their feet at the first mention of Grant's name and gave three rousing cheering cheers for the great chieftain. It was a glorious moment, and one that will long be remembered.

At the late commencement at Union College, the Alumni Association formed in procession, and started for the Presbyterian church. Before they left the College grounds, the members of the Association were invited to pass the house of the venerable Dr. Nott, President of the Institution, and gaze upon the patriarch perhaps for the last time. Accordingly, the procession passed the Nott residence. At the window, in an easy chair, bolstered up by pillows, and supported by his faithful wife and an attendant, reposed the familiar form of the reverend President, his form wasted by sickness and age, and his face attenuated and pallid. The old man tried to smile, and as the Alumni passed by, he raised his shrunken hands in feeble recognition of his visitors. Dr. Nott, I learn, has not stood erect for more than two years, and his strength is now failing rapidly.

THE Fenian Senate, just issued a circular to the effect that no goods or money shall be delivered to hostile Indians.

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Six or seven candidates for the Legislature, in the central part of Kentucky, were arrested on Thursday, by order of General Palmer, for disloyalty.

A soldier named Otis Friend, a member of Co. E, 82d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was run over and instantly killed, the other day, in Pendleton, by a special train on the Little Miami Railroad.

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STEAM GUAGES, &c.

ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors.
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage.
Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.

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SUNDRIES.

1,000 pounds SHOULDERS.
500 pounds CLEAR SIDES.
300 pounds PLAIN HAMS.
2 cars OATS.
100 bags CORN.
50 bushels WHITE BEANS.
10 barrels RYE FLOUR.
In store and for sale by

STURGEON BROS.,
jy28-3t 303 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH GALVANIZING

IRON WORKS.

The undersigned are prepared to Galvanize SHEET IRON, HOOP IRON, COAL HODS, SPIKES, WIRE, NAILS, RIVETS, GAS PIPE, and all kinds of steamboat and other wrought and cast iron work, at the shortest notice, and in the most durable style.

McVOY & CO.,
Corner of Bluff and 21st streets,
jy18-3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

WINES—SPARKLING, MOSELLE,

Chambertin, Burgundy, Medoc St. Estephe, Medoc St. Julian, St. Pierre, St. Julien, in glass. Very old Port, Cherring and Maderia, for medicinal purposes, in store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
jy30 221 and 223 Liberty street.

PIG LEAD.

500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive supplies weekly. Being very soft and pure, it is well suited for Glass and White Lead Manufacturers use. For sale by

WM. BAGALEY,
mh14-tf 12 Wood

PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Eggs;
2 " Onions;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja5 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

EGGS.--7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS,

for sale by

GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
my22 141 Water street.

REVOLVERS OF EVERY KIND—

For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
jy8 136 Wood street.

CURTIS & HARVEY'S DIAMOND

GRAIN POWDER—Just received and for sale by

JAMES BOWN,
jy8 136 Wood street.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is estimated that Alabama furnished 120,000 soldiers to the rebel army, of whom 70,000 are dead or disabled.

A man was found on Thursday in Washington Park, Brooklyn, suffering from nine puncture wounds, inflicted by a knife in his own hands.

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The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1865.

THE YANKEE AS A FIGHTER.

What a Four Years' War has Wrought.

The *United Service Magazine*, for July, has a clever article from the pen of Col. James F. Dusling, A. Q. M., on "The Yankee as a Fighter." It is pleasantly written and will delight all who love "Yankee-doodle."

It begins with the remark that Brother Jonathan is dead, and that to-day the true Representative American is the Union Soldier. Four years ago he cut a sorry figure. He was taunted and bullied by the South to such an extent that the South began to think he couldn't be made to fight. The writer lastly recounts the insults heaped upon the North by the South, without raising our indignation. Finally came the days of secession, when the Southern Senators left Washington to take part in the Montgomery Convention:

"Said the traitor Mason 'I owe no fealty to the Union! My allegiance is due alone to Virginia!' Said the swash-buckler Wigfall, 'The Star of the West, flying your flag, swaggered into Charleston Harbor South Carolina, struck between the eyes, and she staggered back. And now what are you going to do about it?' Said the Senator from Oregon (alas for General Lane's shattered senses!) 'They have gone. They have seceded. And now what does your government propose to do with the seceding Senators?' Thank heaven! there was one man there who had a biting answer for such baseness, and the nation will not forget—has not forgotten—to honor him for his invincible pluck then and there. While Republican Senators, even, quailed and hesitated before such unbridled audacity, such bold and defiant treason, be it remembered, Andrew Johnson sternly thundered, 'I will tell the Senator what I will do with them. If I were President, I would arrest them instantly on the charge of high treason. I would have them tried by a jury of their countrymen, and if convicted, by the eternal God! I would hang them.' How his clarion words ring, trumpet tongued, even now, though four years off!"

The exultation of the South over the first successes of secession, the firing upon Fort Sumter and its effect upon the sluggish North—the marshaling to arms, the enthusiasm of the people for the Union, are portrayed. The South boasted of their superiority over us. Each Southerner was equal to at least five Yankees, but—

"The great and fundamental error of the South lay in this—in supposing that the man of peace is always, and necessarily, *for* peace. Habitually, he is, but to all men, and so to nations, not radically cravens or essentially slaves, there comes a time when 'endurance ceases to be a virtue,' and then it becomes all opposers to stand from under. You may bait a bear, or tease a tiger, if you don't go too far; but when you have roused his blood, and his eyes flash infuriate, take care how you bear yourself. The Yankee, by both nature and education averse to brawls, and with a deep substratum of prudence and self-respect in his composition, was reluctant to engage in civil war, unless the national life and liberties compelled it. He was absorbed in trade. He loved manufactures. He affected the humanities. By every instinct and aspiration of his nature, and by all the tendencies of his age, he was committed and pledged to peace. His brain tended that way, and three of its surplus vitality in a thousand peaceful inventions. While the Southerner was following his hounds or larruping his slaves, the Yankee was reading Locke or discussing Bacon. While the one was sipping his juleps or guzzling his cocktails, the other was building ships or throwing locomotives. While the one was craving Cuba and hankering after Mexico, the other was giving to the world the telegraph and the sewing machine. By every where, both North and South, the Yankee hand and brain were busily at work, forging thought, and then turning thought into social comfort or national good; while the Southerner, as a type, cared only for brute instinct and barbaric power."

The necessity for the Yankee to become a soldier having occurred he girded himself for war. Though awkward at first, hard knocks brightened him in his new duties. Sternly he bore up under the failure in the East from Big Bethel to the campaign of 1862. But "Thomas and Grant were conquering in the West, and Mill Spring and Fort Donelson were vindicating to the world that the Yankee, true to his ancestral blood, had yet high fighting qualities in him."

After recounting in a cursory manner the battles both East and West down to the close of 1863, occurs this passage:

"All these, running through well-nigh three years, pointed to and were most significant of military growth among our soldiery, and were but the natural and fit precursors to the march on Atlanta, the preparade through Georgia, the swing through the Carolinas. Meanwhile Grant had gone East, infused his own dauntless spirit into the army of the Potomac, and led it by a sea of blood through that terrible campaign of the Wilderness, which, more than all else previous in the war, taught Europe to respect us, and compelled her at last to admit the great quantities of the Yankee as a soldier. Before that, Europe, as European nations, all of them, more or less, had been inclined to belittle our successes, and to make light of our battles, as extended skirmishes. But when they saw the same army, day after day, unrelieved and without reserves, yet pounding stubbornly on, to-day worsted, to-morrow storming formidable earthworks and outnumbering Lee's forces, yesterday baffled, and the next day barely holding its own, intrenching under fire with bayonet and tin cup, fighting its antagonist for weeks at a stretch as Sherman's throng, with its head bent to the hurtling storm with the impassiveness of Fate, resolved to conquer or perish in the attempt, and thus pushing its way from the Rappahannock to the James, leaving nearly if not quite one-half its numbers *buried or crushed* in its bloody tracks, yet its mind made fully up" to fight it out on *this* line, if it takes all winter—we say, when Europe saw this display of pluck, courage, this heroic valor, this obstinate bravery, worthy of the best men of the race in any age, she ceased her haughty derision, and found in such arduity warfare food for grave, if not anxious thought."

At last the Yankee was conceded by the people of Europe, and the South even, to have soldierly qualities.

"Four years of steady and persistent warfare, with all our shortcomings, have at least converted the rattling Yankee into the shrewd, determined, well-disciplined soldier, and there he stands to-day, under Grant and Thomas, Sherman and Sheridan, a match for any man in uniform, for march or fight, the wide-world over. Of course, the warrior was in him from the outset; it required only the sharp demands of war to discover and bring it out."

It was, to some extent, a question of discipline between the North and the South. The popular mind is apt to confound *drill* with *discipline*—they are very different things. "Drill is merely outside and mechanical, while discipline is inside, and—so to speak—spiritual." The latter alone can mould the civilian into a soldier. At the outset neither North nor South possessed it—the South was in a manner, quite incapable of it. The Southerner had qualities to make a dashing soldier, but there was no wear and tear about him. He had the dash to storm a fort, but not the power to endure hard, constant pounding.

The North, on the contrary, was possessed of all the elements of which to create discipline.

"Her people were a mixed, plodding, pushing race averse to autocratic rule, but submissive to general law, believing only in the ballot-box and the Divine rights of majorities; unused to arms, but fertile in resources, and with a brain to think, a hand to work, and an undying love of Constitutional liberty down deep in their Anglo-Saxon hearts. We knew, we felt it in our bones, that we were going to be whipped at first, and perhaps badly whipped at that; for we were pitiably ignorant of all that goes to make up war, and months behind the South in preparing for the struggle, but we knew the North had a natural inclination to 'keep pegging away,' when once she started; and the war having been forced upon us against our wills, our minds were soon made fully up to fight it through successfully, at all hazards and whatever cost—if it took a century. This was the key-note of the North in the outset of the war, and in her darkest hours since she has never seriously declared for any thing less than his, no matter how gloomy or out-look."

The Yankee readily submitted himself to discipline. The iron grip of military rule shut down on everything but the matter in hand. The non-effectives were mustered out and sent home. Those who remained speedily gave token of improvement.

"Hence it was not long before the Yankee volunteers began to fancy 'the smell of powder,' and to now a poise and steadiness under fire, that were more than a match for Southern mettle. And in the end, were was produced among them that unshakable courage, that invincible valor, that 'hated no foe more than hope,' as step by step we swung through the Wilderness, that stormed the lines and crushed Hood before Nashville, that laughed Savannah and Charleston to surrender; that assaulted Fort Fisher and carried it with the bayonet, after the failure in the first attack; that, after being driven—routed—from Fort Fedman, turned again, like a lion at bay, fiercely on the pursuers, charged them home, routed them, took the fort, and in turn swept the rebel lines with slaughter and destruction."

The final grand and glorious result of our military struggle is described in the following jubilant language:

"How like a thunderbolt Grant afterwards struck before Richmond, shivered his chosen lines, routed veteran legions, and crowned himself and the nation with imperishable renown, by the capture at last of Petersburg, and the fall at length of the distracted Richmond!

"Lee fell hurriedly back towards Lynchburg, with the gnoms of his broken columns, while Meade and Sheridan thundered hotly at his heels. The Republic's god Jefferson finally under its avenging flail, and hour has struck to announce to the world, 'Babylon is fallen, to rise no more!' The Secretary has red the voice of the nation, as he telegraphed the ational General,' Thanks be to Almighty God for great victory with which this day has crowned you, the gallant army under your command.' Let us, reverently, our *Gloria in excelsis*. Forever live Republic!

"he progress of events proves that as the North veloped in discipline and steadiness, the th declined in *morale* and fighting capacity, ll at the last, the Yankee triumphing almost ywhere, the Cavalier breaks and runs lost at his own shadow.

Yet, after all, considering her sparse population meagre resources in general, the South has cerly exhibited handsome pluck; and it is not now fi to say, that when we get safely out of this war, the two sections come fairly together again, woe be any foreign power that attacks the Republic! uropean nation, that has of late measured swords i an antagonist, could stand for a single campaign nst the desperate valor and Herculean efforts that sides have constantly put forth in this war, and inued them now for over four years. How, long k you, would the average of foreign conscripts d before such terrible pounding as Lee gave Grant e Wilderness last summer, or such masterly maneuring and brilliant fighting as Sherman showed Joe ston and Hood in the campaign against Atlan- Either army we have produced, whether Union bel, we doubt not, would soon worry to death a opean army, by our long-range rifles and extended earthworks, or else flank and crush it to pieces n attack—as march and furious attack, and regard usiness as but petty warfare after all, compared the awful struggles, tremendous Titanic battles, both have waged unremittingly for the last four s.

"As a nation we have no threats to make, and no ges to gratify. We are about to triumph, in spite r enemies, and therefore can afford to be magnaus, notwithstanding the indignities of the period of verses. But while we forgive, we cannot forget, n content for the present only to dangle the cowho would "strike us when we were down." The or the Union is made, and we merely suggest, for enefit of sister nations on either side of the ocean, the Yankee meanwhile has learned well *how to do* a fighter, and hereafter will be found abundantly to take care of himself. The war certainly found and his people, but not a military one, because the experience of campaigns and battles. It put the experience of campaigns and battles. It ave us a nation of soldiers, a host of men strong necessary, if surprised by a Roman or Carthaor Cæsar and Hannibal, Napoleon and ington, the Yankee tenfold. Henry Grant and Thomas and Sheridan, and history, as she ds the magnitude of their operations, and the grandes the magnitude of their operations, and the grandeur of their achievements, will welcome them to immortality, as worthy comrades of her most illustrious dead. In quintessence, in personal purity, in devotion, in character and rectitude of private life, history, of all her great generals, will find few if any parallels. We may some future Plutarch commend to posterity as models to mankind."

r the week ending July 22, 1865, certificates debtedness to the amount of $2,857,000 were ed, and $6,693,500 redeemed by the United s Treasury. During the same period $378,- f fractional currency was issued and $385,- ceemed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews's VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. J. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts.
my19

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND PIC-NIC AT THE UNION PARK,

Will come off on FRIDAY, 4th of August, 1865, for the

BENEFIT OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER,

WILSON VENNATTA, Co. D, 4th Pa. Cavalry.
jy27-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Current by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—William Dilworth, Jr., having purchased the entire interest of James M. Bailey, in the Mahoning Iron and Coal Works of McCreery, Bailey & Co., the style of the firm will hereafter be William McCreery & Co.

JOHN S. DILWORTH,
WILLIAM DILWORTH, Jr.,
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1865.—jy6-3tr

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of FLEMING BROTHERS has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Cochran Fleming withdraws from the firm, the business of which will be continued by John Fleming, under the name and style of Fleming Bros., as heretofore. All unfinished business of the late firm will be closed by John Fleming.

JOHN FLEMING,
COCHRAN FLEMING.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1865. jy1-1m

REAL ESTATE.

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Would inform the public that they have opened an office in

OIL CITY,

For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.

OFFICE—Corner Drug store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe23-1f

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,

Office 103 Third street, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of

Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,

Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.

REFERENCES.
N. HOLMES & SONS. LLOYD & BLACK,
I. M. PENNOCK Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.
my31-3m

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,

Agents for the purchase and sale of

Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.

OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High streets, (opposite Court House,)

FRANKLIN, VENANGO COUNTY, PA.

Lands and interests on all the streams in this region for sale strictly on commission. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large wells can be obtained, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.

All business attended to faithfully and promptly.
jal3-6m-eod-TuTh&Sat

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa.
ap15.

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers, Mason county and other grades, Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.

RICHARD MALONEY.
mh21-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

NEW TOBACCO HOUSE.
BAKER, SMITH & CO.,

Dealers at wholesale in

TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.,

No. 297 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh Pa.

Storage can be had by applying at 297 Liberty st.
ap7-1y

SUMMER RESORTS.

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.—Persons who wish to spend a few months on the mountains, can be furnished with first-class accommodations, if immediate application be made. Coaches will be in readiness at Cresson Station on the arrival of all through trains leaving Pittsburgh. Commutation tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Cresson, which will include this house. A first-class band of music in attendance during the season. For particulars, address

F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
Loretto Springs Hotel, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.
jy26-2w

FAYETTE SPRINGS.
WIGGINS & BUNTING,
Proprietors.

This delightful Mountain WATERING PLACE is now open for visitors and no pains or expense will be spared to give universal satisfaction. The well known medical virtues of the water, the cool mountain air, romantic scenery and classic grounds surrounding this locality, give it peculiar attractions.

"Fort Necessity," Washington's First Battle-field, Gen. Braddock's and Dunmore's Graves, Duncan's Camp, and other historic localities are all within an hours ride. Also, Delaney's Cave, Pine Knob view, the Frost and Blowing Springs, the Cucumber Cascade, Meadow-run Falls, and the Great Ohio Pile Falls on the Youghiogheny river, are in the immediate neighborhood.

☞ Two daily trains will bring visitors from Pittsburgh to Uniontown in a few hours, when Coaches will always be ready to carry them, by a pleasant drive of eight miles on the "National Road" to the springs.
jy9-3m

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro., corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing Establishment of Wm. Schuchman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

OTTO KREBS.
jy4

TO OIL WELL BORERS,

am now prepared to supply to parties operating in the Regions my

PATENT

Self-Revolving Driller.

This simple and cheap but substantial contrivance, gotten up to overcome the many difficulties occasioned by the uncertain revolving motion given to drilling tools by hand turning.

(THE ONLY METHOD THUS FAR IN USE,)

I will furnish for

150 Dollars.

The advantages to the Well Borer which I claim for my Machine is the

CERTAINTY OF GETTING A ROUND HOLE,

by the regular intermittent rotary motion given to the drilling bits. INCREASED RAPIDITY IN DRILLING—from inability of tools getting fast or becoming detached, and a reasonable probability that when this Machine gets generally introduced that by enlarging the bits the rimmer can be laid aside. The Machine has been

PRACTICALLY TESTED,

and I am willing to engage with parties purchasing it that if properly set up, which I will determine in person or by a competent man sent for that purpose, and if it does not do what is claimed for it I will take it back with freight and charges included. Parties desirous of testing the Machine will please communicate with me through the Postoffice or in person, at No. 125 Liberty street.

JAMES DONNELL,
jy15-1m No. 125 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW PUBLICATION.

IN PRESS.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT

AND

HIS GENERALS.

This great ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL PICTORIAL and BIOGRAPHICAL WORK is now in press, and will be issued as soon as possible. It is, without exception, the most popular publication ever issued, and will contain the Portraits and Biographical Sketches of about one hundred and fifty of our leading

Military Heroes,

Naval Officers, and

Illustrious Statesmen

And Citizens,

Who have been identified with the Union cause in crushing the Rebellion. QUARTO SIZE, HANDSOMELY BOUND and SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Alternately through the work will be placed BUSINESS CARDS of our principal

Mercantile & Manufacturing Firms

Throughout the country. The whole, when complete, intended for GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION in all the principal Hotels, Reading Rooms, Libraries, on River, Lake and Ocean Steamers, and Public Places of Resort throughout the United States, and large cities of Europe, Havana, California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast, Canada, Valparaiso, Honolulu, &c., which will consume an edition of

TEN THOUSAND COPIES.

We also intend publishing the work for sale at a low price, and we are confident, from the orders already received, we can increase its circulation to

150,000 COPIES.

The BIOGRAPHIES will be FULL and COPIOUS, yet comprehensive and complete, and from the MOST RELIABLE and UNQUESTIONED AUTHORITY. The portraits will be finely executed, and engraved from pictures taken expressly for the work.

No labor or expense will be spared to make this not only one of the most ATTRACTIVE, but one of the most popular, useful and reliable works for reference or advertising ever issued.

Side by side with these our Heroes who have "fought, (and some of them) bled and died" for our common country, our leading Business Men, Merchants and Manufacturers have an opportunity to display, in a PERMANENT AND MOST ATTRACTIVE MANNER, THROUGHOUT THE LAND, their various kinds of Business, or the results of their experience and skill in those Machines and Inventions which only need to be well known and properly applied, and they will enrich their possessors, while they help develop the great resources of our country.

We offer GRANT AND HIS GENERALS to the business public as the most valuable, popular, extensively circulated, permanent and cheapest ADVERTISING MEDIUM ever brought to their notice,

C. UNDERHILL, Esq.,

Is Our Only Agent in the United States,

He is stopping at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE for a few days, and will call on some of the leading firms here, *or on those who will enclose their cards or address to him*, and take their orders for advertisements, or give them fuller particulars.

JOHN DURAND & CO., Publishers,

34 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

PAYABLE WHEN THE WORK IS ISSUED.

One Page, among the Portraits	$120 00
Two Pages	200 00
Half Page	60 00
Quarter Page	35 00
One Page, on Colored Leaf	140 00
Two Pages, or both sides of Colored Leaf	250 00
Inside Front Cover (Taken)	100 00
Inside Back Cover	300 00

ADVERTISEMENTS AT THE END OF THE WORK.

One Page	$100 00
Two Pages	175 00
Half Page	50 00
Quarter Page	25 00

EACH ADVERTISER TO RECEIVE A COPY OF THE WORK.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF IT.

[From the Philadelphia Daily Inquirer.]

GRANT AND HIS GENERALS.—A new publication is in press of a new illustrated work, called "Grant and His Generals," soon to be issued by Messrs. John Durand & Co., publishers, 34 Liberty street, New York. The specimen copy is a most magnificent specimen of book-work, and embraces in its main objects and purposes a new and novel, as well as judicious and popular advertising medium. Its pages are devoted alternately to well-executed portraits and biographies of military and naval heroes, statesmen, and leading Union men, with the business cards of commercial and manufacturing houses, the whole intended for gratuitous circulation in hotels, reading rooms, on board steamers, etc., forming, when completed, a popular, universal and widely circulated advertising medium. The agent of Messrs. Durand & Co. is now canvassing Philadelphia for subscriptions to the work. Over twenty thousand dollars have already been subscribed in *New England alone*.

[From the Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph.]

A SPLENDID IDEA.—A new and popular plan of extensive and systematic advertising has been adopted by Messrs. John Durand & Co., publishers, 34 Liberty street, New York. We have been shown this morning a most beautiful specimen bound volume of a new work they have in press, called "Grant and His Generals." The design of the work is to blend in beautiful harmony the portraits of our patriot soldiers, naval heroes, statesmen, and civilians, and their biographical sketches, with the cards and advertisements of manufacturing and commercial houses, the whole intended for gratuitous distribution in hotels, reading rooms, on board steamers, and in public places generally, throughout the United States. The plan of the work is a novel, judicious and popular one. The agent of Messrs. Durand & Co. will call on our business houses for their orders to the work, and, we predict, with success.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT AND HIS GENERALS.—We would call the attention of our business men to a new publication now in press, the great illustrated national work, "Grant and His Generals."

* * * * The theory of the publishers is, that the free and judicious distribution of ten thousand copies of a work so beautifully bound, and of such general interest, will create an unprecedented demand for the work, and enable them to sell it throughout the whole United States, thus affording the most extensive, as well as the cheapest, most permanent, and most attractive form of advertising.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The splendid volume of "Grant and His Generals" has been received in Boston with great favor, both as a work of art and as an advertising medium. Nearly all our first business houses will be represented in its columns, it being universally considered one of the best opportunities to secure a desirable publicity that has been presented. The work, from its attractive character and intrinsic value, will be in the hands of every man, woman and child in the country.

[From the Boston Post.]

* * * It deserves success. It will be a valuable and convenient work of reference, and its great popularity and extensive circulation will make it an excellent advertising medium.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

* * * We have seen specimen copies of this work, and do not hesitate to say it is the best thing of the kind yet published.

C. UNDERHILL, ESQ.,

ONLY AGENT.

jy29-7t

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,

(Over People's National Bank.)

RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

R. C. GRAY,	P. F. PARK,
JAMES REES,	T. M. HARTON
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	JAKE HILL,
HENRY LLOYD,	JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAFF,	JEHU P. SMITH,
N. J. BIGLEY,	DAV. CRAWFORD,
my26-3md	F. M. GORDON.

CARPETS.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BRUSSELS
Tapestry Ingrain,

EXTRA SUPER AND FINE

CARPETS,

China and Cocoa Mattings,

Oil Cloths, &c.,

AT PRICES

Lower than Ever Reached this Season.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 Fifth Street.
je22

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 *ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.*
my16

CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

IN THE WORLD.

Best and nicest fitting CLOTHING at lowest prices,

At 47 Fifth Street.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN,

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE COAT,

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE PAIR PANTS,

Call at 47 Fifth Street,

IF YOU WANT A NICE VEST,

Call at 47 Fifth Street,

If you want some fine linen, cotton woolen

SHIRTS, DRAWERS or UNDERSHIRTS

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

If you want some COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, BUTTERFLIES, SOCKS, HOSE, and SUSPENDERS

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

FINE CASSIMERE SUITS, of the latest patterns, and made up in first rate style, sold at $25.

LINEN DUSTERS at $2.50 and $3.00.

SHIRTS AT 75 CENTS AND UPWARDS.

200 Business Suits at $10.00,

AT

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S,

47 *FIFTH ST OPPOSITE THEATRE,*
my17

TANNERIES.

G. W. KIEFER. C. L. STRAUB. WM. HUMMEL.

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.

KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Leather.

Tannery at Hillside Station, on Pennsylvania R. R.

Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa

☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES and CALF SKINS. ja8-1y

EAGLE TANNERY.

CHARLES KIEFER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, such as oak-tanned harness, bridle, skirting and slaughter Sole Leather, also upper, kip and calf skins. The highest price paid for all kinds of Leather in rough, for green hides and calf skins, and chestnut-oak bark. Office, 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja27

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

Manufactured and for sale in this city, at No. 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.

Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time for those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coke and Lime, and are prepared to contract to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.,
Office and Yard, Marion Avenue, Allegheny City.
dec26

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky.
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
ma30-6m

H. P. ADAMS & SON,

OIL BARREL COOPERS,

And Contractors in Staves, Lumber And Heavy Timber,

SALEM, OHIO.
je28-3m

METALLURGY, CHEMISTRY & MINING.

A. L. FLEURY,

St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh,

Offers to give information on matters pertaining to

Metallurgy, Mining, and Chemistry,

Applied to the arts and manufactures, chemical analysis and plans for Distilleries, Factories, &c., furnished at reasonable prices.

MINERAL AND OIL LANDS

Inspected and reports given. jul24-tf

INSURANCE.

EUREKA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh,

Office, corner Water and Market Streets,

(BAGALEY'S BUILDING.)

J. H. SHOENBERGER, President.
W. K. NIMICK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF

MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. SHOENBERGER,	W. K. NIMICK,
W. J. ANDERSON,	R. J. ANDERSON,
JAMES I. BENNETT,	M. W. BELTZHOOVER,
R. D. COCHRAN,	J. A. CAUGHEY,
R. T. LECKIE, Jr.,	W. W. MARTIN,
I. M. PENNOCK,	BYRON H. PAINTER,
A. D. SMITH.	my26-3m

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON. J. W. CARR. D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET.

Third House above Diamond Alley. PITTSBURGH
ap25

ATTEND, ATTEND, ATTEND.

CLOSING SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.
jy21

NEW GOODS FOR JULY.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Have just opened a new stock of CHOICE GOODS, for the present season, to which they invite attention.

PARIS DRESS and SACQUE TRIMMINGS, new style

FRENCH BUTTONS, new style, Garniture and Beaded Sets.

LACE COLLARS.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

Latest Novelties in LACE VEILS.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.

DUPLEX HOOP SKIRTS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

STOCKINGS.

GLOVES, SEASIDE SHAWLS and HATS.

CORSETS, HEAD NETS.

FANCY COMBS.

PARASOLS and SUN-SHADES.

BASQUE MUSLINS.

Plain and Striped SWISS and NANSOOK.

FINE FANS, in Pearl, Ivory, Sandal, &c.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.
jy15

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS,

Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
jul6-tf

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.

Having completed all the arrangements for

PHOTOGRAPHING,

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to

HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh,

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,

COLORED IN INK, OIL, OR WATER COLORS,

His reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up in the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS,
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

BERLIN FOUNDRY,
PRICE & SIMS,
(Successors to W. G. Price,)
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.

Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy, made to order. ja25-1

LEAD—2,000 Pigs Best Soft Galena Lead for sale by J. B. CANFIELD
fe23

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR sale by JAMES BOWN,
jy8 130 Wood street.

INSURANCE.

MANUFACTURERS'
AND MERCHANTS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.

Office, 87 Water st., Bagaley's Building.

J. I. BENNETT, President,
J. W. CHALFANT, Vice President,
WM. P. JONES, Secretary.

Insures Against Loss by Fire!

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES I. BENNETT,	A. E. W. PAINTER,
JACOB L. SCHWARTZ,	J. W. CHALFANT,
ROBERT LEE,	ISAIAH DICKEY,
I. C. PERSHING,	WM. WALKER,
M. W. WATSON,	R. G. BUSHNELL,
E. H. McCARTY,	JOHN WILSON,
HENRY A. WEAVER.	my26-3m

GLOBE

BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE

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Is subject to none of the risks of common business stocks, or savings banks.

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MUTUAL
CASH
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.

Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
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Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC PENNOCK,	JO

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Hiram P. Callow, quartermaster of the 83d Pennsylvania regiment, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. He looks remarkably well, and appears satisfied that the war is over.

PARISIAN PEARL DROPS.—John S. Waggoner, proprietor of the celebrated toilet article known as Parisian Pearl Drops, or French Enamel, is in this city, making arrangements to introduce it into public favor here, which he will certainly accomplish, if it has the virtues claimed for it. We may speak of it again.

ACCIDENT.—A young girl named Maggie M'Manus, who was employed at the Variety Works, in Diamond alley, had two of her fingers severely crushed on Saturday, by coming in contact with a portion of the machinery. Dr. Arthurs, of Grant street, was called in, and dressed the wound. It is thought it will be necessary to amputate the mutilated fingers.

MILITARY CHANGE.—Captain Albert Huebel, of the 18th Pennsylvania Regiment, has been assigned to the command of the military post of this city, and entered upon his duties on Saturday. No change has been made in regard to the staff officers heretofore on duty, and they will probably retain their positions.

CORNER STONE LAID.—The corner stone of the St. Bridget Catholic Church, in the Seventh ward, was laid yesterday by Bishop Domenec, with the appropriate ceremonies. A number of societies, headed by brass bands, marched in procession to the place, and took part in the proceedings.

THE LATE BISHOP POTTER.—The various Episcopal Churches of this city and vicinity were draped in mourning yesterday, in memory of the late Bishop Potter. The services designated by Bishop Stevens were observed, and the deepest sympathy for the sad affliction was manifested by all in attendance.

PITTSBURGHERS IN PHILADELPHIA ON SATURDAY.—C. Kross, W. W. McKinney, F. N. Miller, Theo. Williams, J. McLeary, A. D. Smith and son, T. S. Clarke, A. R. Hazleton, R. B. Brown, G. T. McCormick, F. Bausman, O. Byrne, W. G. Trampbart, Miss A. W. Kent, J. S. Liggett and lady, C. S. Lucas, Jas. A. Rose, Fitzgerald, G. G. Mudge, J. C. Bunting.

A HANDSOME EXHIBIT.—The attention of our financiers, capitalists and business men generally is invited to the sixth quarterly report of the Second National Bank of St. Louis. The cashier of the Second National is Mr. E. D. Jones, formerly cashier of the Citizen's bank of this city, under whose auspices the St. Louis bank has prospered in a remarkable manner. The exhibit is a very flattering one for the stockholders, and certainly a creditable one for Mr. Jones.

CAPE MAY.—The season at this delightful watering-place is now about at its height. There are more visitors to the Island this year than have ever been there before. This is owing to the fact that the railroad, by which it can be reached by the railroad, which is now in successful operation, with comfortable cars and good conductors. It is only a three hours' pleasant ride from Philadelphia. A large number of PITTSBURGHERS will visit this summer at Cape May. The time table of the railroad and the fare will be found in our advertising columns.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—A few days ago, a colored woman named Frances Wells entered a complaint before Alderman Lynch of the Sixth ward, against a young woman named Terrilla Jones, charging her with robbing her of a quantity of clothing. The parties had been domestics at the Scott House, and it is alleged that Terrilla resigned her position and then robbed her fellow-servant. Yesterday officer Sarber, while passing along Fourth street, met Terrilla, when he arrested her and took her to the lockup. She will have a hearing this morning.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Saturday evening, Mr. Height, the proprietor of a beer brewery in Duquesne borough, entered Gebreck's grocery store, on Ohio street, Allegheny, where he became involved in a difficulty with a man named Steinacher, during which the latter struck the former a severe blow on the head with a heavy cloth, knocking him down, and injuring his skull. Dr. Hartzmeyer attended the wounded man, and pronounced his injuries fatal. An information was made before Alderman Kerr against Steinacher, but he has not yet been arrested. Both of the parties were intoxicated at the time the difficulty occurred.

SOLDIER DROWNED.—On Friday evening, a suit of clothes were found lying on a raft in the Allegheny river, below the Outlet Lock of the Pennsylvania Canal. In the pockets of the clothes were found papers belonging to John S. Kennedy, a resident of Butler county, and the supposition is that Kennedy went to the raft for the purpose of bathing, and was drowned. On Saturday evening, a body was found floating in the Ohio river near Sewickley, and yesterday Coroner Dawson visited that place for the purpose of holding an inquest. The body answered Kennedy's description, and it is probable that he is the person. He was formerly a member of the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and was about twenty years old.

RETURNING SOLDIERS.—On Saturday afternoon, the First Regiment of Michigan Sharpshooters arrived in this city, and were escorted to City Hall by the Great Western Brass Band, where a substantial meal had been prepared by the Subsistence Committee. A company of Indians, which are connected with the regiment, attracted great attention during their stay in the city.

Yesterday morning the Sixtieth Ohio regiment, numbering 640 men, under command of Major Stevens, and the Tenth Ohio, 750 men, commanded by Colonel Sanderson, arrived, and were escorted to the City Hall by members of the Subsistence Committee. Both these regiments belonged to General Sherman's army.

L. RCENY.—Two men named Robert Scott and Henry Parsons, who reside near Sewickley, were arrested, on Saturday, by officers Elkin and Scott, of the Allegheny police, on a charge of stealing a lot of horse-hars from George Gibbs. The parties had been drinking together at Economy, on Friday, and in the evening Gibbs laid down and went to sleep. Upon awakening, he discovered that the pockets of his pantaloons had been cut open, and his pocket-book, containing fifteen dollars and some valuable papers, stolen. Gibbs's pipe, belonging to one of his late companions, was found near where he slept, which gave rise to the suspicion that they were the guilty parties, when they were arrested and held to bail for a further hearing.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will take place to-morrow morning, in Central Hall, Meadville. The local committee of arrangements have made every effort to render the sessions of the Association pleasant and agreeable. The executive committee have spared no pains in securing the services of able speakers, and in selecting the different questions of vital importance. The literary exercises will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Professors Stewart, Perkins and Cook constitute the Musical Institute now at present in session in Meadville, having kindly consented to take charge of this portion of the entertainment.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—The arrangements for the pigeon shooting match between Charles Levake, of Philadelphia, and Joseph V. Kerr, of this city, have been completed, and the match is announced to take place on the 12th of August. In some parts of England where pigeon shooting matches are popular, it is the custom of those taking part in the sport to cut off the legs of the birds, and otherwise mutilate them, in order to prevent them from flying in a direct course, and add to the difficulty in shooting them. It is to be hoped the intention of one of the contestants to introduce this cruel practice at the contemplated match, will not be carried out. Pigeon shooting matches are cruel at best, but a annihilation is reported to be decidedly discountenanced by all manly and generous sportsmen.

A New Feature at Mt. Union College.

The Trustees of Mt. Union College, Stark county, O. at their last annual meeting, decided to establish a first-class Musical Department, distinct from the other departments of the institution, and the arrangements therefor have now been completed. Students can now go to acquire a thorough education in the theory and practice of music, in all its branches, will here have an opportunity. Prof. H. Leland, late Superintendent of Canton Union School, has been elected to take charge of this new department. Prof. Leland has the reputation of being an accomplished scholar and teacher of instrumental music, being a thoroughly educated musician, a popular composer, and a successful tutor, wherever heretofore employed. It is his design to give his personal attention to each pupil, thus insuring the greatest possible advancement to the pupil in whatever branch he or she may select, vocal or instrumental. Semi-annual classes in music will be examined at the close of each term, just as the classes pursuing other studies are, and every proper incentive will be used to encourage the progress of the pupils. Having, then, every facility to impart as thorough instruction in music, as in the sciences, classics, and literature, the trustees naturally look for encouragement of their efforts by a fair proportion of patronage.

The Trustees of Mt. Union College announce that the endowment project is progressing quite satisfactorily, and the number of rooms and boarding facilities for students are being increased. It is needless to say at this late day, that the college is situated in a healthy neighborhood, both morally and physically, and is easily accessible. The next session begins about the second Tuesday of August prox., and those desiring information on any point can get it by sending to the President for a catalogue. Mt. Union college is one of the ablest collegiate institutions in the country, and deserves every encouragement.

A Polytechnic School in Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An article written some time since on this topic has called forth some comments, and as my intentions seem to have been misunderstood, I beg to express myself in a more explicit manner. Though only a few months in this city, I had become fully convinced that, compared with other and much smaller and poorer towns in the United States, very little indeed is done to give to the sons of manufacturers and mechanics of Pittsburgh a good *practical* education, such as is enjoyed elsewhere.

Having been witness of the usefulness of so-called Polytechnic Schools, educational institutions where next to mechanics and engineering, the *practical* applications of the sciences to the arts and manufactures are taught, I wrote the article in question, and therein advocated strongly the combination of such a branch with the already existing excellent institution, the Western University of Pittsburgh. But should the wealthy citizens of Pittsburgh, against all expectation, their own interest and reputation, be unwilling to subscribe for the comparatively small amount to endow the additional professorships, as suggested, then, and not until then, I proposed that the establishment of such an institution should be taken up as a separate matter.

It seems that the everlasting fame of an Astor, Girard, Cooper, and many other celebrated philanthropic men who have done so much for the advancement of science and art in this country, be denied no other as yet among the rich of this city, (I am told that we have many a millionaire in Pittsburgh) who rather speculate in oil lands and far-off mining enterprises than to leave to his sons and daughters the great and imperishable name of a benefactor.

It surprises every stranger who visits this city to learn that even the existing excellent institution, the "Western University," is not better supported and encouraged, and that preference is given to other institutions in Philadelphia, Boston, &c., while the same facilities might be had at home.

There are, however, other means to raise the necessary funds for the establishment of a Polytechnic University in this city—coming from the mechanics, the working classes themselves. What mechanic or manufacturer would not be willing to subscribe $50, $10, $5, or $1 for the establishment of a solely industrial University, where mechanics, and natural philosophy, applied in the manufacturing establishments, agriculture and the arts, are taught and illustrated with proper experiments in a simple that may puzzle even the most skilled could be discussed and refuted? I would be greatly mistaken in my conjecture, but there would soon be raised several hundred thousand dollars, putting to shame the reluctant millionaires.

I conclude by to state that I am not fishing for a position for my unworthy self in advocating a Polytechnic school in this city, as my vocation is soon calling me elsewhere, but that I would feel proud if I should have succeeded in having *more study* forced in useful and, for this age of progress, necessary manner.

A. L. FLECHY.

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
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And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

A. A. CARRIER, PRES'T. | JNO. D. BAILEY, V. P
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JULY 29, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20s	108	90
Gold	1 40	.....
Allegheny County 6s	90	.....
Connellsville 6s	90 00	.....
Eureka Insurance Co.	49 50	.....
Iron City National Bank	50 00	.....
Merchants' and Manufacs' National	52 50	.....
Acme Oil	.....	9 00
Banner Oil	35	.....
Columbia	.....	26 75
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	62
Central Basin	85	1 00
McAbee	.....	90
Murray	.....	75
Oil Basin	.....	6 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	1 20	.....
Ohio Valley	.....	1 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 60	.....
Tarr Story and Cherry Run	.....	22
Union Lubric	.....	75
Mingo Coal Company	.....	12 50
Monongahela Pioneer Oil Co	.....	40
Forest	.....	1 00
Macksburg	.....	3 00

Total	957	$45,161 00

—Some of the 50 cent fractional currency notes of the small issue are so cleverly falsified that it is the most impossible to detect the cheat. Oh! for the hour when all these small abominations will give place to silver.

—The Bank Comptroller's semi-annual statement, just published, shows a sound condition of the Wisconsin banks in the following summary: Capital, $1,967,700; circulation, $192,322; deposits, $2,284,210; specie, and cash items, $85,581; public securities, $2,122.

—The Assignee of the Bank of Pennsylvania requests all persons holding the notes of said Bank of Pittsburgh to present them at the office, No. 407 Library street, Philadelphia, and receive their dividend of fifty per cent. thereon. This is the second dividend paid on the outstanding notes of this bank.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Monday, July 31, 1865. }

BUSINESS on Saturday was dull. This however is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The weather was changeable with occasional showers. The Monongahela and Ohio are in fair navigable order for boats of the largest class. Considering the above, trade was active, and prices considered. The departures outside the regular packets were the J. S. Hall for Parkersburg with a good trip; this boat makes excellent time, and is a general favorite. The J. R. Gilmore left for Cairo and St. Louis, with all the cabin she could accommodate, and a good number of passengers. The arrivals include the Minerva from Parkersburg with a fair trip, she will return to that port this day at noon. Passengers and shippers can make their arrangements accordingly. The Emma Graham for Zanesville had a healthy looking trip; she will return to that port on Tuesday, at four P. M. The fine packet Centralia is loading for Cincinnati, and is announced for this day. The fine steamer Hard Times did not get off on on Saturday, but is announced for this day for Cairo and St. Louis. The pretty steamer Alice has her sign up for St. Louis; she will have dispatch. A number of boats are due from the lower ports, and may arrive at any hour. The present swell in the Allegheny was taken advantage by the Patrolia No. 2. Shelled for the oil regions with a good trip. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. The market generally speaking was excited:

WOOL.—The market was steady, with some inquiry for round lots. At Pittsburgh there was no sales of a wool market, the parcels that arrive being generally consigned to the eastern markets. We note a sale of 1,000 lbs common to half blood at 60c @ ℔.

FLOUR.—This article, having been neglected for some days, is beginning to receive attention. Whether real or imaginary, the reports in regard to the damage to the wheat crop is beginning to have its effect on the prices of flour. The advance was large for our market. Those parties who have been holding on to their stocks will make a good thing at the present advance. The supply on hand at this time is not large. Some dealers are holding back and are not offering. They imagine prices have not yet reached the top. Sales were restricted on account of the wide difference between the views of operator and buyer. Extra Flour goes no lower, as we quote, at $9 75@10 25. Extra Family from Spring Wheat was held at $9.

PEACHES.—The market contains an ample supply. Buyers held back. Prices were very irregular. Sales 9 bush assorted at $2@3 50 ₱ bush. A portion of the receipts were not worth the cost of freight.

FEED.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Prices have undergone no change. Sales 1 car shorts at depot at $30 ₱ ton: 2 cars bran at 77c: 1 car middlings at $1 35 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER.—The market ruled very firm; at the close holders further advanced their figures on certain description. The sales were restricted on account of the high prices that have been established. Bacon formerly was a necessary: at the present prices it may be dispensed with. Sales of 1,000 lbs sides were limited at the following figures: Shoulders 18c; sides, ribbed, 19c—an advance: sugar cured hams 23c; plain hams 22c—an advance; dried beef advanced to 25c for sugar-cured.

LARD.—Market not very active; holders were demanding 25c—a further advance. Sales of 1,000 lbs were limited to a jobbing way.

LARD OIL.—Still advancing; holders were asking $1 90@2 for No. 1, and $1 75@1 80 for No. 2. Pretty high figures, those.

BEANS.—The market was very firm; holders were generally asking an advance. Sales were 4 bbls, Ohio Red at $6@6 25 ₱ bbl, as to quality. Country were unchanged.

RICE.—We quote at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

STARCH.—We note sales at 12½@13c per lb.

CHEESE.—The market was steady, with a good local demand: sales 60 bushels Western Reserve at 15@16c: 20 do. Hamburg at 15@16c: 20 do. Limburger at 18@20.

LEAD.—Sales of 25 kegs Galena at 9½c—a further advance.

HAY.—The receipts were small. Sales of 7 loads at the scales at $17@22 ₱ ton. There was nothing doing in baled worth recording.

GRAIN.—The market was firm for most descriptions. There was a liberal inquiry for wheat. The market was excited, and prices were looking up. Early in the day a lot of three cars was disposed of at $1 85. Later in the day 500 bushels were sold at a further advance, based on reports from other cities. Oats were steady. Sales of car bushels in lots at 56@60c, and 575 bushels from store at the following rates: Corn was in active but fair demand. Sales of 200 bush at 78@80c. Barley and Rye were in limited request and unchanged.

BUTTER.—The market was inactive. Prices were irregular. Sales of packed at 16c: fresh roll 20@22c.

TOLEDO, July 28.—Wheat is tending downward; Amber Michigan opened at $1 85, and closed with no buyers over $1 81. No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 80; No. 1 Red Miami, 75c. These prices were not maintained at the close. Corn is firm at 76c asked and 75 offered. Oats—Small sales at 50c. Lake freights very dull and nominal.

SATURDAY, July 29—A. M.

Dullness still reigns in our local Stock market. We learn of some sales of "Central Basin" on private terms, at figures below those asked at Board. "Cherry Run and Pithole," and "Cherry Run and Pittsburgh," are inquired for, but at figures below the views of holders. "Columbia" is inactive, buyers and sellers being about 75c. to $1 25 apart, the former willing to give $35 50, the latter asking $36 75, neither anxious to operate. An easy money market enables holders to wait during the present balance of existing low prices, and indulge their visions of a better state of things.

It may be set down as a certainty that really meritorious stocks are now selling at prices far below their intrinsic value, in consequence of the vast number of worthless shares that press upon the market. Those who are shrewd enough to distinguish between these and buy now, will reap a handsome return.

The same remarks will apply to the Philadelphia market, which has been even more depressed than ours. There the signs of a revival of business are faintly discernable, in the increased sales at a slight advance in coal, and in petroleum stocks, but the general feeling is "Complaint," and "Caldwell". The transactions at the different Boards on Friday fell up some 15,000 shares of Petroleum stocks, many of them at a slight advance.

In the New York market "United States" attracts little attention. For a long time it stood pre-eminent as the ruling stock. Holders are satisfied with its performance and prospects, and do not press it upon the market. Our dispatches quote it a little weaker than it was this morning, but we do not see it so. "Webster," "Pithole Creek," and other of the small share companies in the same region attract the attention now of those seeking oil investments.

—In Chicago the extraordinary advance in prices of produce, which has taken place within the past ten days, according to the *Republican*, has created an apprehension in financial circles that there will probably be some failures in business circles before the close of the present month. There were not a few speculators who sold largely, short of the cereals, before the late intoxicating rise took place, and on whom the latter contracts will have to be filled by the close of the present month. It is quite certain that some parties will lose heavily, but they have still a hope strong enough to catch the tone and spirit of the market in time to save themselves from the sacrifices of what they possess, but not more. We do not ourselves, from what we have observed in the various vicissitudes of the produce market during the past five years, entertain any grave fears that any disastrous results will follow. Some of our more speculators, however, have been very reckless, and have unquestionably made ventures beyond their means. Rumors have been current of serious failures during the past two or three days, but we have been unable to trace them.

—The Legislature of New Hampshire has passed a law imposing a tax of 25 per cent. on the income derived from National securities, and a bill of like import imposing a tax of ½ per cent. is pending in the Legislature of Connecticut. This is a virtual confiscation of a portion of the Government securities held by the people of those States. The influence of such laws, however, will be similar to that of the repudiated State boundaries, and will affect the credit of Government securities everywhere. The law exempting from taxation Government loans is so specific and clear that it cannot be successfully questioned. The right to pass laws directly in the face of the national law, indicates a belief that the latter will be annulled. What the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, with Chief Justice Chase at its head, will be on the question, is hardly a matter of doubt. The securities of the Government were issued on the faith of a contract, that they were to be exempt from taxation, and every country has received an equivalent for such exemption in the additional price received for the bonds. If one Legislature can impose a tax of 25 per cent., the income derived from Government securities, it is just as competent for it to impose a tax of 50 per cent. If other States or Northern States should follow their example, and it should be conceded that they had a right to do so, the credit of the Government, and of the nation itself, would be practically destroyed. There is not, it is believed, the least danger of the pockets of the bondholders or of a law being sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The following is the number of petroleum companies located in the cities indicated:

	Number.	Capital.
Philadelphia	408	$39,274,500
New York	188	19,270,000
Pittsburgh, Pa	107	24,300,000
Boston	40	7,350,000
Cleveland, Ohio	10	3,800,000
Baltimore	8	2,750,000
Erie, Pa	3	700,000
Cincinnati	3	600,000
Louisville, Ky	3	1,150,000
Erie, Pa	4	675,000
Washington, D. C	2	700,000
Titusville, Pa	1	300,000
Oil City, Pa	1	300,000
Pottsville	1	150,000
Total	957	$45,161,000

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Monday, July 31, 1865. }

The following are the receipts of oil for the past week by the Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley Railroad, also from the opening of navigation to this 29th, inclusive:

	A. River.	A. V. R. R.	Total
Monday, July 24	295	540	835
Tuesday, July 25	1,125	1,180	2,305
Wednesday, July 26	1,258	317	1,575
Thursday, July 27	1,041	1,704	2,745
Friday, July 28	1,163	1,260	2,196
Saturday, July 29	1,411	647	5,099
	18,273	4,857	23,150

Since open'g of nav.....186,599 79,934 266,228

The oil business of the past week was large in both descriptions. The sales of refined, taken as a whole, was the largest we have reported for a long time past in the same number of days. The principal amount of sales were in bonded, for immediate delivery in Philadelphia. The ruling figures early in the week were 51@52c. Towards the close holders were not inclined to part with their stocks for less than 52c. The sales could be counted by thousands of barrels. The gold market was excited with the material advance in the rates. This was on the side of holders, who were in no wise backward in availing themselves of the advantages presented. The rise in the Allegheny early in the week enabled a number of boats to pay a flying visit to Oil City, where they found plenty of oil on hand awaiting their coming. The consequence was the week's receipts were 18,273 barrels, against 6,534 barrels last week. The largest portion of these receipts were to fill former contracts. That disposed of to the refineries above the city did not result in the lacarling, but was left on the way. There was an increasing demand for the Eastern markets. Dealers, however, in many instances, were unable to come to terms. The present week will no doubt bring the parties closer together. The nominal rates were 20@21c for barrel and bulk oils, packages returned, prices being governed additionally by the gravity. Some parcels of heavy on way sold above those figures.

TAR.—Was dull; the decline of the week was fully $1 ₱ bbl. Nobody seemed desirous of purchasing just at present. The market continues in good supply.

BENZOLE.—Was situated about the same as Tar. It was offered at 28@30c, without finding purchasers, for bonded and free. There was no export demand. The Oil dealers, at least most of them, seem to have done a good week's business. They were in the enjoyment of excellent health, having made up their minds to take matters easy. At the boat race on Saturday we noticed a large turn out to witness the grand contest between the men of Oil. The Big F carried off the prize. The Oil receipts on Saturday reached 1,568 bbls. Among the lot were 63 bbls of Clarion county Oil, consigned to Messrs. Guthrie & Sill. This Oil is represented as being of a very superior quality, and after examination we may have more to say. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice

CRUDE OIL.—The market was steady. The limited amount on the market prevented large sales. The demand was principally confined to parties having to renew their contracts. Rork advanced $4, and is quoted at 50@50½c: do. for Bonded, 49@49½c: Superfine, 51@52c: Oils—Declined to 60c, and dull, 45@c asked. Whisky—Advanced to $2 17 in the afternoon, but declined to $2 15@2 16 at close, and dull.

The Post has the following

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

There has been much excitement in the wholesale market during the past week; owing to the fact that many have been under the impression that the rise in this month. The stock of many articles of merchandise, both foreign and domestic, is lacking, and we have had to meet engagements, had to pay enormous prices to redeem their contracts. Pork advanced $4, and is held at $40@41 50: do. Prime Mess, $38@39: do. Prime, $36@37: do. Extra, $34@35: Beef—Extra Mess, $18@19: do. Family, $20@21: Bacon—Sides, 22@23c: Shoulders, 18@19c: Hams, 25@26c: Lard, 25@26c: Butter, 45@50c: Cheese, 22@23c: Eggs, 35@40c: Potatoes, $4@4 50 ₱ bush: Onions, $6@7 ₱ bbl: Apples, $8@10 ₱ bbl: Dried Apples, 12@13c: Peaches, 18@20c: Dried Peaches, 30@35c: Flour, $12@13 ₱ bbl: Wheat, $2@2 50 ₱ bush: Corn, $1 20@1 30: Oats, 80@90c: Rye, $1 50@1 60: Barley, $1 50@1 60: Timothy Seed, $4@4 50: Flax Seed, $3@3 50: Hay, $30@35 ₱ ton: Straw, $15@20: Feathers, 60@65c: Hides, 10@11c: Tallow, 10@11c: Wool, 60@70c: Coal, 12@15c: Wood, $5@6 ₱ cord: Lumber, $30@40 ₱ M: Shingles, $5@6 ₱ M: Lath, $5@6 ₱ M: Iron, 6@7c: Nails, 12@13c: Glass, $8@10 ₱ box: Coal Oil, 60@70c: Crude Oil, 40@45c: Benzole, 30@35c: Tar, $3@4 ₱ bbl: Pitch, $4@5 ₱ bbl: Alcohol, $2 50@3 ₱ gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Guthrie & Sill	63	Fisher Ross	29
A. G. Gallagher	16	Reed & Spangler	19
R. Danver	50	H. McKelvey	31
Cook & Horner	31	Kerr & Co	1,270
		Total	1,568

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

Aladdin Oil Co., 110 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Lorenzo Co., 112 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Wm. Tiffin, 50 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Wormser & Co., 231 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Oil City Oil Report.

July 28.—The rise in the river, and arrival here of several steamers from Pittsburgh, has given an appearance of life to our wharves, that we have not witnessed for some time past. A considerable amount of oil, from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels, will get to market on this rise. Many of the river operators, from Tidioute to Joe, great activity prevails, and the progress of development is rapidly progressing on the Creek. Since the adoption of the system of easing and sealoff bagging the idle and abandoned wells, become one of the most profuting farms on the Creek. We estimate its present daily production at 600 barrels. Liberty Farm, in the Triangle, has been very much stricken of last week, as being struck upon the Everly Farm, just adjoining it. This will prove, no doubt, a good one, and the product of thirty barrels per day. Upon the Holmden farm, near the United States well, the production is about the same as the Liberty. Oil, and it is now producing at the rate of 500 barrels per day. Many farms have been struck in the vicinity of the same farm. Oil is being moved there by teams as fast as the wretched state of the roads will permit. We have not heard of any purchases of late, save that some purchases have been made a short time since, at the rate of $1,000 per acre, on the ruling rates at 50@52c at the wells, and $40@6 25 at this point. Considerable activity prevail in the Triangle, and the usual proceedings are going forward, is to fill contracts already made. The market is very much unsettled, and the feeling is not in the river channel, and falling. We look for an early resumption of navigation, and an exceedingly brisk trade. The Patrolia No. 2 and Shelled for the oil regions with a good trip. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. Petrolia No. 2. Shelled for the oil regions with a good trip. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. The market generally speaking was excited:

WOOL.—The market was steady, with some inquiry for round lots. At Pittsburgh there was no sales of a wool market, the parcels that arrive being generally consigned to the eastern markets. We note a sale of 1,000 lbs common to half blood at 60c @ ℔.

FLOUR.—This article, having been neglected for some days, is beginning to receive attention. Whether real or imaginary, the reports in regard to the damage to the wheat crop is beginning to have its effect on the prices of flour. The advance was large for our market. Those parties who have been holding on to their stocks will make a good thing at the present advance. The supply on hand at this time is not large. Some dealers are holding back and are not offering. They imagine prices have not yet reached the top. Sales were restricted on account of the wide difference between the views of operator and buyer. Extra Flour goes no lower, as we quote, at $9 75@10 25. Extra Family from Spring Wheat was held at $9.

PEACHES.—The market contains an ample supply. Buyers held back. Prices were very irregular. Sales 9 bush assorted at $2@3 50 ₱ bush. A portion of the receipts were not worth the cost of freight.

FEED.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Prices have undergone no change. Sales 1 car shorts at depot at $30 ₱ ton: 2 cars bran at 77c: 1 car middlings at $1 35 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER.—The market ruled very firm; at the close holders further advanced their figures on certain description. The sales were restricted on account of the high prices that have been established. Bacon formerly was a necessary: at the present prices it may be dispensed with. Sales of 1,000 lbs sides were limited at the following figures: Shoulders 18c; sides, ribbed, 19c—an advance: sugar cured hams 23c; plain hams 22c—an advance; dried beef advanced to 25c for sugar-cured.

LARD.—Market not very active; holders were demanding 25c—a further advance. Sales of 1,000 lbs were limited to a jobbing way.

LARD OIL.—Still advancing; holders were asking $1 90@2 for No. 1, and $1 75@1 80 for No. 2. Pretty high figures, those.

BEANS.—The market was very firm; holders were generally asking an advance. Sales were 4 bbls, Ohio Red at $6@6 25 ₱ bbl, as to quality. Country were unchanged.

RICE.—We quote at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

STARCH.—We note sales at 12½@13c per lb.

CHEESE.—The market was steady, with a good local demand: sales 60 bushels Western Reserve at 15@16c: 20 do. Hamburg at 15@16c: 20 do. Limburger at 18@20.

LEAD.—Sales of 25 kegs Galena at 9½c—a further advance.

HAY.—The receipts were small. Sales of 7 loads at the scales at $17@22 ₱ ton. There was nothing doing in baled worth recording.

GRAIN.—The market was firm for most descriptions. There was a liberal inquiry for wheat. The market was excited, and prices were looking up. Early in the day a lot of three cars was disposed of at $1 85. Later in the day 500 bushels were sold at a further advance, based on reports from other cities. Oats were steady. Sales of car bushels in lots at 56@60c, and 575 bushels from store at the following rates: Corn was in active but fair demand. Sales of 200 bush at 78@80c. Barley and Rye were in limited request and unchanged.

BUTTER.—The market was inactive. Prices were irregular. Sales of packed at 16c: fresh roll 20@22c.

TOLEDO, July 28.—Wheat is tending downward; Amber Michigan opened at $1 85, and closed with no buyers over $1 81. No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 80; No. 1 Red Miami, 75c. These prices were not maintained at the close. Corn is firm at 76c asked and 75 offered. Oats—Small sales at 50c. Lake freights very dull and nominal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Gold quiet, and for the moment yielding, though the undertone of the market is decidedly strong.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Petroleum quiet—Crude 23c; refined in bond 53c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Sterling dull at 108@109 for gold and first class bills. Gold less active and lower, opening at 146, declining to 144, and closing at 144½. The total exports of specie to-day were $50,000. Government stocks were a shade easier and less active. The *Express* says there was a very active demand for money to-day, owing to the increased speculation in stocks. The loans made early in the day were at 6 per cent., but towards 2 o'clock the rate was advanced to 7 per cent., and there was money enough at this price. The demand fell off considerably just before 3 o'clock, and capital was offered in large sums at 6 per cent. Commercial paper offering and less inclination to discount. The rates are 7@9 per cent. Stocks in market was very much unsettled in the street after the 1 o'clock board, and the usual Saturday afternoon rise did not take place. For the first time in eight weeks. An effort was made to rally the market on Erie, and stocks sold to the extent of 2,000 shares at 96, and while regular the close was 94@95. The rise was scarce towards the close of the day, and borrowers had to pay ½@¾. On Monday at the close the general market was 1 per cent. heavy and lower with no disposition to sell. The following were the closing sales on the street at 3 P. M.: New York central 94½; Erie 94@94½; Hudson River 111½; Reading 104@104½; Michigan Southern 65¾@66¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 90½; Rock Island 105½; North Western preferred 66½. Advices by the City of New York quoting a rise in Gold to 74½, had the effect of weakening the price of gold, and the market declined to 144@144. Gold is steady this P. M., as the news came too late to have any effect, business being over at an early hour on Saturday.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Flour—Unsettled, and prices nominally weaker lower, but buyers and sellers are so far apart that accurate quotations can be given. Wheat—Declined nominally 15c; there were no buyers at the close, and no accurate quotations can be given. Corn—Declined to 75@76c, and dull. Oats—Declined to 60c, and dull. Rye—Declined to 95@96c. Barley—Unchanged. Whisky—Advanced to $2 17 in the afternoon, though in the forenoon some sales were made at $2 15. Mess Pork—Declined to $40@40 50 ₱ bbl. Lard—Declined to 24½c. Bulk Meats—Easier. Shoulders—Were offered at 15½, Lard Meats—Easier. Shoulders—Were offered at 15½, Lard —Sold at 21, and is in demand, holders at the close asking 22. Groceries firm. Fall rates of eggs, 16c; butter, 20@22c. Gold—141.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Breadstuffs have an advancing tendency. Flour firm—Extra Family at $8 25; nominally 8c higher. Wheat quiet—Sales of 1,000 bush Red at $2 20 and White at $2 30@2 40. Corn is now arriving freely—Yellow at $1 02@1 06, and an advancing tendency—Yellow at $1 02@1 06. Oats firm at 62@63c for new, and 68@70c for old. Provisions firmer at 31½@32c for Crude; 31½@32 for Refined, and 35@37c for free. Whiskey steady and quoted at $2 20.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The imports of dry goods for the month of July show an increase of about half a million upon those of the same month of 1864 year, and of two and a half million upon those of July, 1863. The amount entered for warehousing is much less than for the same month of last year, while the amount entered for consumption is larger by three millions dollars.

The value thrown upon the market during the month is $8,258 45, showing a more vigorous state of trade in the foreign dry goods interest than a year ago. The imports for the past week show a decrease of about $200,000 upon those for the corresponding week of 1864. The week's trade in domestic fabrics opened dull and with a partial shrinking in prices. The concealment brought in speculative buyers, which with the advance in gold, produced a recovery in quotations. Prices declined again, but close steadier. Sales have been made of outside lots of standards at 32c. The agents offer them at about one cent per yard below our last quotations. Sales A, Indian Head; Lawrences; C, Appleton A, and Indian Orchard, are held at 33c for 4-4; Grantsville, 32c for 7-8; do 29c; Augusta Factory, 4-4, at 32c; do 33. Pocasset canal 40 inch 34, and Pocasset 4-4, 37c; Appleton 4-4 for 15, 28 for C and 26 for D. Shirtings at 24 for E and 29 for W. Indian extra, 32c. Bleached Shirtings are scarce and firm, especially the leading makes of fine grades. NY mills are delivered at 47c, for Wamsutta; 4-4@5 88 do 52 do 58 Lonsdale; 43 Hope; 40 White Rock; 43½; Waterloo, double extra, 45; Forestdale, 45; Mount Vernon, 42½; do, extra, 43; and Slatersville, 34. Drills—Brown in fair supply at 32@ 36c for standards. Canton flannels are scarce and the higher and firm; Naumkeag brown sold at 43½; Good Hope, 35; Conestoga, 34½; Nashua Mills, 40; Hamilton, 45½. No goods bleached. In Satteens and Ticks there is a moderate business doing. Ticks remain the same. Stocks of Ginghams, A. F. 37½, C. 50 and D. 45. Whittenton's, 45 for A, and 50 for L. Hamilton R, 37½@c. Printing Cloths less active, and prices are declining; sales of 64x64s having been made at the ruling rates at 31@32c at the wells, and 30@c at this point. Considerable activity prevail in Prints, and the demand for cheap goods is growing forward, is to fill contracts already made. The market is very much unsettled, and the feeling is not in the river channel, and falling. We look for